MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVI. TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1810. NUMBER 1297.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1810.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. Robert Anderson, Assistant in the office of the Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Judicial Department.

Major Neale, of the 1st Regiment Native Cavalry to visit the Presidency on leave of absence for one month.

17th Regt. N. I. Lieutenant John Ogilvie, to be Captain Lieutenant; Ensign Richard Tombs, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Dalgairns deceased.

Mr. Surgeon Tait, to visit the Presidency on leave of absence for two months.

Yesterday Morning arrived the Brig MINTO, Capt. J. C. COLLINGWOOD, from Bourbon 23d July. This Vessel brings an account of the surrender of the Island to the Force under COLONEL KEATING on the 8th July,—it is stated that eight Officers and thirty-five Men were killed and wounded on our part, but we do not possess sufficient information, to give a detailed account of the affair.

On Thursday last arrived the French Cartel Camillé, from the Isle of France, left the 15th ultimo.

Twenty-five English Prisoners of War and 50 Lascars have been sent by this conveyance.

The News from Europe received at the Island prior to the sailing of the Cartel was of a very recent date. From these accounts it appears that Buonaparte had sent two Ambassadors to England for the purpose of bringing about a reconciliation—Marshall Duroc, (Duke of Frivoli,) and an Austrian Nobleman, (Prince John of Leichtenstein,) had been selected for this purpose and had proceeded on their mission.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures since our last.

August 7, H. M. Ship Cornwallis, Captain W. Augustus Montague,—do. Brig Rambang, Lieutenant Dobiny,—8th, Brig Carlos, Captain John Samier, Columbo, 27th July,—9th, Ship La Camille, French Cartel, Captain Piradeaux, Isle of France, 15th July,—11th, Ship Charles, R. Dennison, Bombay 18th July, Trincomalie 10th August,—do. Brig Matilda, Bartholomew Hanry, Jaffnapatam,—12th Brig Caroline, Captain Fick, Columbo 26th July, Pamben 8th August,—13th, Brig Minto, Captain J. C. Collingwood, Bourbon 23d July.

DEPARTURES.—August 8, Ship Admiral Drury, Captain Robert King, Rodrigues,—do. Ship Hamoody, Captain Williams, Bengal,—11th, Ship Good Hope, Captain J. Napier, Calcutta, —do. Brig Matilda, Captain J. Hanry, Masulipatam.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Wallajahbad, on the 2d instant, the Lady of Major Colebrooke, Commanding 1st Battalion 8th Regiment N. I. of a Son.

On the 1st August, Mrs. J. Corner, of a Son.

The Lady of Quarter Master Henry, of H. M. 69th Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Pondicherry, on the 26th ultimo, the Lady of the Hon. L. G. K. Murray, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 3d instant, Mr. Nebuchadnezzar Lee, aged 45 years.

At Yatton Villa, on the 31st ultimo, the infant Son of Captain Powell, Major of Brigade.

At Bangalore, on the 4th instant, George Anderson, Esq. Superentending Surgeon of Mysore, deeply lamented by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Few perform the duties of their profession with more zeal and deligence than he did; and in all the relations of life he showed him[illegible] to be a truly, worthy, and good man. He was most [illegible]ly esteemed and respected, by the officers of the Reg[illegible]ent, with which he had done duty for a long period, previous to his promotion to the rank of Superintending Surgeon.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On the 21st July, Lieutenant H. E. G. Cooper, 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to Mrs. Caroline Wiggins.

On the 19th July, Mr. H. Fitzgerald, to M[illegible]s. Eliza Mellecksett, widow of the late Mr. Joseph M[illegible]ecksett.

On the 22d July, Mr. Christopher Bowman, [illegible]onductor of Ordnance, to Mrs. Sawyer.

On the 24th July, by the Reverend Ter Jo[illegible]ph Stephanuse, Malcoom Maunook, Esq. to [illegible], Astewah Chatter George.

BIRTHS.—On the 18th July, the Lady of John Palmer, Esq. of a Daughter.

On Friday, the 20th July, the Lady of Henry Wood, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

On Monday, the 23d July, the Lady of John Fullarton, Esq. of a Daughter.

On Saturday, the 21st July, Mrs. Barnard Rogers, of a Daughter.

On the 11th July, at Khunpore, the [illegible] Brigade Major Forrest, of a Son.

At Juggernath, the Lady of Captain A. Duncan, of a Son.

At Chittagong, on the 2d July, Mrs. E. Lowrie, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 22d July after a short illness, Mr. Vincent Castello, Music-Master, aged 49; much and deservedly regretted by all who knew him. He was an honest and industrious man; much respected. He has left a Wife and a large family of Children to deplore his loss.

At the Lower Orphan School, on the 21st July Mrs. John Guthrie:—An affectionate Wife and tender Mother; leaving a truly disconsolate Husband and a numerous Family incessantly to deplore her loss.

At Luckipere, on the 2d July after an illness of twelve days, Mr. D. Marquard, aged 72 years.

CEYLON.

MARRIAGE.—At Columbo, on the 20th July, Miss Catherine H. Rodney, Eldest Daughter of the Honorable J. Rodney, to Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable Patrick Stuart, of H. M. 19th Regiment of Foot.

ARRIVALS.—Col[illegible] J. Simons, 21st Regiment,—Brigadier Major Grant, Bengal Establishment,—Major Charles Fannen, 2d Bat. 21st Regiment,—Lieutenant Gallway, H. M. 56th Regiment,—Lieutenat Christian, H. M. 19th Regiment,—Cornet Willock 3d N. C. —Lieutenant Middleton, 22d Dragoons,—Ensign Robertson,—Ensign Trotter,—Quarter Master, J. Stoddart, H. M. 34th Foot,—Surgeon D. Graves, Zillah of Chingleput, and Mr. Jackson, Merchant.

DEPARTURES.—Colonel McDonell, H. M. 34th Foot,—Quarter Master Stoddart, do. do.—Captain W. Preston, 2d Bat. 17th Regiment,—Ensign D. Skinner, 2d Bat. 21st Regiment,—and Ensign Wm. Scott, do. do.

BENGAL HURKARU,

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1810.

A general expectation appears to have prevailed at the Mauritius, that a descent on the Island would shortly be attempted by the English. On that subject, however, there was no particular or extraordinary alarm,—rumours of the same description having been circulated, almost without intermission, during the course of the two preceding years. In the event of their expectations being at length realized, the chief anxiety of the majority of the inhabitants appeared to be, that their private property should be preserved, and that the invading force should be sufficiently formidable, to carry the place at once, and exonerate them from the danger and trouble of a protracted contest.

The sea-defences of the island had lately been strengthened by new works of considerable extent. The number of regular troops in garrison, however, of every colour, did not exceed fifteen hundred men; and of these not more than eight hundred were Europeans.

Provisions and other articles of the first necessity were abundant. It is said, that there was a sufficient quantity of wheat on the island, for the consumption of several years. Until the arrival of the captured Indiamen however, the Government had experienced great distress from the want of funds. They had made a fruitless attempt to obtain a loan from the inhabitants; who were too well instructed by the fate of their property on a former occasion, to invest it again in bills on the French Government. At length, however, their distress was releived, by the mortgage of the United Kingdom and Charlton.

Nothing was publicly known at the Isle of France, relative to the equipment of the Expedition, which sailed from Madras on the 5th of May last.

The valuable Portuguese Ship Ovidor Pereira, captured by the Enterprenate in the China Seas, reached the Mauritius in safety, on the 4th or 5th of January.

We stated erroneously in our ex[illegible]a publication of yesterday evening, that t[illegible] American vessels in harbour at the French Islands had been placed under sequestratio[illegible] A ship of that nation was taking in cargo a[illegible] the Mauritius, when the cartel sailed, and had experienced no molestation. All Ameri[illegible]n merchantmen intercepted at se[illegible] howeve[illegible] ere brought in and condemned [illegible]ithout res[illegible]e; and, in so[illegible] instances, the [illegible]mmanders [illegible]d Officers of [illegible]se ships had ex[illegible]ienced ve[illegible] arsh treatme[illegible] having been r[illegible]d even al[illegible] heir pers[illegible]al property. T[illegible]an of [illegible] com[illegible]anded by Captain [illegible]herso[illegible] had be[illegible] taken on her return fr[illegible]a, t[illegible] the Bel[illegible] lon[illegible]d her c[illegible] at into [illegible] ter[illegible]ed by [illegible] ship, lik[illegible] in[illegible] ing to Bourbon [illegible] quadron," was proceed[illegible] charge of a French Prize-master. Just as she approached the land, an English cruizer hove in sight and gave chace. A considerable alarm was in consequence excited on board; of which the American Captain took advantage, to persuade the Prize-master that escape was inevitable, and that his best resource, was to go into the boat, taking with him a bale of muslin (which happened to be the most valuable part of the cargo,) and to make for the land, while he (the American) undertook to run the ship on shore. The Prize master followed his ad[illegible]ce; but, no sooner had he abandoned the vessel, than Jonathan set all sail, and was ver[illegible] soon clear of both his enemies.

An American ship, laden with pro[illegible]sions for the Mauritius, is stated to have been recently captured by our squadron.

From 80 to 90 British Prisoners, still remained at the Isle of France, when the Cartel sailed.

It appears, that unusual rigour had latterly been exercised towards the Prisoners at the Mauritius, by the French Government. A short time previous to our descent on the Isle of Bourbon, an order had been issued, directing, that all those English prisoners who were on their parole, should be placed immediately in close confinement; and, a few instances only excepted, the order had ever since continued to be strictly enforced. The cartel was detained at Port Napoleon, for six weeks after the Prisoners had been sent on board; during all which time, not even the Ladies were once allowed to go on shore.

A representation on the subject of the infamous attack on Tappanooly, had been received by General Decaen, from Mr. Prince the Resident. A reference on the subject, had, in the first instance, been made to M. Hamelin, the Commodore of the squadron. The business however had been dropt, and, to all appearance, was to be consigned to oblivion.

The conduct of the British detachment at St. Paul's, which formed so honorable a contrast to that of the marauders concerned in the last-mentioned exploit, had extorted, we understand, very liberal acknowledgements from the inhabitants of both islands.

On Saturday last, arrived in the river, the ship Shahmabur, Captain Poad, from Escapelly the 6th current.

On Sunday, arrived the Eliza, Captain Babcock, last also from Escapelly, where she touched, for a cargo of salt, on her return from Bussorah, Bombay and Madras. She left the latter port on the 3d current.

The Brig Surat Castle, Captain Goppert, from Madras the 7th and Escapelly the 9th instant, came in on Tuesday. PASSENGER: Ensign Good, H. M. 12th Foot.

On Tuesday, the Brig Calcutta, Captain Bellenger, proceeding to Madras, sailed finally from Saugor.

The Brig Hibernia, Captain Ashmore, outward-bound to Port Jackson, and the French Cartel Susannah, on her return to the Isle of France, dropped down past Kedgeree, on Monday, to the anchorage at Saugor, from whence they have since put to sea.

The H. C. ship Fairlie sailed finally from Saugor on Thursday.

According to a report of the Prince of Wagram, made to his Majesty the Emperor and King, there has been found in Seville, 475 pieces of cannon, 40,000 balls, 200,000 pounds of gun powder, 6 millions of cartridges, 20,000 sabres, 4,500 lances, 3,150 poniards, and a great quantity of small arms.

Th[illegible] Imperial troops entered Grenada on the 28th January, amidst the acclamations of an im[illegible] concourse of people. All the men of pr[illegible]rty, the Noblesse, and those employed in th[illegible] administration of Justice, took with enthusia[illegible] the oath of fidelity.

[illegible]e opened its gates to the French on the 1st [illegible] February, to prevent a general assault. O[illegible] the following day, His Majesty Joseph Napo[illegible]on entered the town amidst the general acc[illegible]ations of the people. All the necessary dis[illegible] were made to march against Cadiz; [illegible]eral Venegas, who commands there, had re[illegible]d permission to the English to disembark 4[illegible]en. There are in the port of Cadiz 22 [illegible] French and Spanish, and the English [illegible]e vessels in the Bay, besides many transpo[illegible]

[illegible]ain may be now considered as completely [illegible]ssive. The persuasions, to which the in[illegible]nts [illegible] so long deaf, now open to the [illegible]rial [illegible]as many towns as are gained by [illegible] arms.

BOMBAY COURIER,

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1810.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, JULY 27, 1810.

Notice is hereby given that all the 8 per Cent. Promissory Notes issued by this Government in the Year 1801/2. standing on the General Register from Nos. 243. to 419-both inclusive, will be discharged on application at the Treasury on, or before, Tuesday the 31st [illegible]nt; on which day the interest thereon will cease.

Pub[illegible] the [illegible]norable the Governor in Council.

F. [illegible]ARDEN,
Chief Secretary to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27th July, 1810.

IT is with great concern that we have to record the melancholy destruction by fire of the Honorable East India Company's Ship the Earl Camden, Captain Samson.

This unfortunate accident took place on the night of the 23d instant, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock.

The fire broke out in the gun room, and instantly raged with such violence that every endeavour to extinguish it proved ineffectual.

An attempt was made to scuttle her, but in vain.

The flames soon obtained complete possession of the ship, the crew were obliged to quit her and she drifted up the harbour presenting an awful but magnificent spectacle of a floating mass of fire. She was fortunately the innermost ship and to leeward of all the rest. No lives were lost. We have not learnt what occasioned this accident.

In addition to the intelligence which appears in the Madras papers as received by the Harriet Cartel from the Isle of France, we have been favoured with the following particulars.

It appears that Bonaparte had resolved to support these, now only remaining, colonies of France to the utmost of his power; and that for this purpose he had ordered Frigate after Frigate to be dispatched with the same supplies of naval and military stores and troops as had been sent in the Astrea.

The Cartel left two and twenty prizes lying in the harbour. The Charlton was preparing for a Guard-ship. Two Americans taken by the Bellona's squadron had been re-taken by our Cruizers; the third, the Ocean of Philadelphia, had arrived and was condemned.

The Argus paper published in France advertises for sale at Bourdeaux, the cargo of the Prize ship Elizabeth consisting of Cotton and Piece Goods.

The Cartel left 93 prisoners, seamen [chiefly of the Laurel] and soldiers, which were to be exchanged for the first prisoners taken by our squadron. The departure of Mr. Hope is mentioned as a great loss to these men: to whom he was extremely kind and attentive and who by his conciliating manners procured them unusual indulgences.

The Bellona, Minerva, La Manch, Aesia and Victor having yellow sides: the Venus all black and the Entrepenant red sides.

In the number of recent inventions & discoveries we notice tow by Mr. Joseph Manton long known to Sportsmen as a celebrated gunmaker, who has lately obtained two patents, one for Chronometers to go in Vacuo.

The improvement consists in the following particulars. The effect of an unequal pressure of the atmosphere on the vibrations of the balance is avoided, as well as corrosion arising from the sea and damp air and the clogging the movements by dust; the oil too is preserved in a perfect fluid state. We understand that Captain Hay of the Sir Stephen Lushington has brought out w[illegible] him one of these Chronometers and th[illegible] has answered extremely well. A trial of on[illegible]e months was made by Dr. Maskelyne of the Royal observatory which at the end of that ter[illegible] determined the longitude by 1'', 02 and its gre[illegible]est reason was 1'', 3.

The other patent is for making air tight exhausted Telescopes, through which the object is sein more clear and distinct, in consequence of the air being removed from between the eye and object glasses.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1810.

To COLONEL RADCLIFFE, MADRAS.

SIR,

I consider myself very much honoured by the letter which you have done me the favour to address to me—and I have, according to your desire, given it immediate publicity.

I am very happy to have it in my power to afford such explanation of the "MYSTERIOUS ALLUSION PASSED UPON YOUR CONDUCT," as will be entirely satisfactory to you, and at the same time, releive me, from the horrible imputation, of wishing to consign a fellow creature to "THE DEEDS OF DARKNESS," an intention, which I assure you I could not have the heart to entertain even against my bitterest foe, much more a gentleman, to whose literary labors I feel so much indebted.

For the better purpose of illustrating the obscurity you complain of, I will transcribe the passage from my paper, which, so fortunately for my reputation, you "CHANCED" to see, and which you are perfectly correct in "THINKING" was of the 13th Instant.

The following extract is from that part, of my "EDITORIAL REMARKS," which has been so strangely misapprehended.

"*These considerations, strengthened by the co-" incidence of our notions with those of a gentle-" man of Madras, whose lucubrations, (though by " the bye he does not say a word about, "* THE " MIDNIGHT LAMP,") *will be found in our subse-" quent columns, &c. &c*"

Now Sir, for the explication of this abstruse passage.

When I had written the word "lucubrations," (which I need not inform you Sir, can only properly be applied, to studies by night, or the composition of any literary work by "the midnight lamp") it occurred to me that very possibly your letter had been all written by day light, in which case, the term lucubrations would be misapplied; to obviate this, not being inclined to expunge a word which cuts so respectable a figure upon paper, I subjoined the remark that you did not say a word about "the midnight lamp," thereby admitting, that although I had taken upon me to pronounce your performance, "lucubrations," you had not supplied me with any authority for so doing.

Thus Sir, by a sort of literary quackery, I attained two objects; first, I provided against any attack in the way of critism, in the event, of the manner in which I had expressed myself, proving liable to objection; next, I covertly signified that I understood the meaning of what I was writing; a kind of knowledge, which however essentially requisite to those who wish to appear in print, you must have observed is nevertheless not always possessed.

And now Sir, having I hope fully satisfied you on the subject of your letter,

I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient Servant,

THE EDITOR.

Bombay Gazette Office, July 24, 1810.

English Extracts.

LONDON,—FEBRUARY 13, 1810.

The division in the House of Commons upon the Vote of Thanks to Lord Gambier, was a larger one than ever we remember on a similar occasion. This being the chief and last honour Ministers have to bestow, it becomes them to husband it. When the united force of Persia was beaten on the plains of Marathon, a myrtle branch was all that covered the brows of Miltiades: in some years after, when the Athenian virtue and lustre were in decay, three hundred statues of gold were erected to Demetrius the Rhetorician, as trophies for the victories he obtained. In the time of Miliades, Athens possessed a body of citizens and heroes; in the latter a body of 10,000 citizens, and 100,000 slaves!

FEBRUARY 16.

The public has now perceived with sorrow and idignation what was the ultimate object of Ministers, in conferring a title, and pouring the thanks of Parliament, upon Lord Wellington for the battle of Talavera. He is it appears to be pensiond for three generations, while nothing whatsoever has been done, or recommended to be done, by Parliament, for the representatives of General Moore. We do not speak of this latter circumstance with disapprobation, but only introduce it in the way of comparison, as a testimony of the *equitable* and *impartial* manner in which Ministers dispose of the money of the country; for if the grand-children of Lord Wellington, who are yet unborn, are to be nursed and fed out of the public purse, surely the relatives of Sir John Moore, who have lost his support, ought not to be neglected. The present situation of this kingdom, however, admits, as we apprehend, of reversionary pensions in neither instance; and whoever views our present embarrassments, our unceasing dangers and the probable duration of the contest in which we are engaged for our existence, cannot but wonder that men are found with so little modesty, as to take from us that which we so much need ourselves, even were we offering it with both hands: how much more so, when it is seen that the whole land feels with regret, that every guinea which is thus diverted from the public necessities, is, as it were, a drop withdrawn from our very principle of national vitality.

Two thousand a year for two lives after the demise of Lord Wellington! How are we to keep pace with profusion of this kind? How would you have rewarded him, if, instead of gaining a single battle, he had made a successful campaign? If, in the place of flying himself, and leaving his sick and wounded behind him, he had compelled the enemy to fly and leave their sick and wounded, what more could you have done for him then, than bestowed on him a title, and given him the thanks of Parliament (these, however, the nation cares nothing about), and settled a pension of two thousand a year upon him, with reversion to two other lives? We say, one battle, because it is very well known that the affair of the Douro was only an engagement with the rear-guard of the French: But even allowing two battles—the two battles, thus eminently rewarded, have not prevented an unsucessful termination of the campaign. What would you have done for the General if he had brought this to a happy instead of a disastrous close—if we had *had* the enemy's wounded and sick in our possession as prisoners, rather than they ours?

But further, we will even now suppose the victory of Talavera to have deserved some signally severe mark of national gratitude; yet whence the necessity of imposing a fresh burthen upon the public, in its present circumstances? We are sorry to have occasion to allude to a domestic calamity; but is there not too much reason to suppose, that a Tellership of the Exchequer is vacant? Why not bestow this upon a meritorious Officer, if Lord Wellington is esteemed such? It would diffuse a portion of respectability around sinecures in general, that might in some degree reconcile the people to their continuance, if we saw one of them thus employed.

There is another consideration, which should induce not only the nation at large, but even persons of eminent station, to deprecate profusion of the kind here condemned, as injurious to their whole order: for if the services of men possessing extensive influence are to be remunerated after this extravagant rate, who is there that will not shudder at the employment of such? Who will not received the notification of their being called into action with disgust, from the well-founded conviction, that as, if they fail, their connections will be able to screen them from inquiry; so, if they succeed ever so little, that the nation must pay most extravagantly for that their partial success. Upon every principle, therefore, of humanity to the country, of justice to other individuals, and of fair appreciation of the merit of Lord Wellington himself, we trust that the proposed grant will not, at this season of oppressive taxation, be wrung from the pockets of a suffering people.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

"PETERSBURGH, FEB. 27.

"The condition of things here is much the same as when I last wrote you, excepting that, if possible, the French influence increases. The Emperor is notoriously governed by a French woman; and he is seen daily walking arm in arm with Caulingcourt, on the most intimate footing.

"The condemnation of British Ships under American Colours has of late been more frequent since the arrival of Mr. Adams, the Minister from the United States, as he says that he is determined while he remains in Petersburgh that the flag of his nation shall not be prostituted for the purposes of commerce, since it is most essentially injuring the trade of America to allow of such misapplication.

"It is expected that our armies in Turkey will soon resume their operations and leave their winter quarters, We obtain but little intelligence from them.

HANOVER, March 7.—On the occasion of this country being occupied by the troops of his Majesty the King of Westphalia, the following Proclamation was issued in his Majesty's Name:—

"HANOVERIANS.—The Emperor, my exalted brother, has transferred to me by a Convention concluded at Paris on the 14th January of this year, all his rights and claims on your country, and incorporated it with my Kingdom. His deputies have delivered it to me, and I this day take possession of it. You are henceforth to enjoy the invaluable advantage of being relieved from the painful state of uncertainty in which you have hitherto lingered, and for ever united with a state which for the futu[illegible] will secure you against all attacks of Contine[illegible]l Powers, and which will also know how to [illegible]tect you from insults which might be attem[illegible]ed in the course of a maritime war; the [illegible] and wretchedness to which you have hith[illegible] been exposed, cannot but render you m[illegible]e thankful for the happiness and tranquill[illegible]y which you are now to enjoy. Your loyalty and your good sentiments are known. I depend [illegible] your attachment; the esteem and regard [illegible] your King will ever entertain for you, are [illegible] surest pledges of his unwearied solicitud[illegible] promote your prosperity and welfare, b[illegible] means which he has in his power. I enter[illegible] the pleasing hope, that you on your part [illegible]ll never frustrate the confidence which I plac[illegible] in you, nor destroy the brilliant prospect w[illegible] now opens to your view.

"Given in our Royal Palace, [illegible]sel, t[illegible] 1st March 1810.

(Signed) "JEROME N[illegible]

LUDICROUS HOAX.

Lately a most whimsical scene of diappointment, confusion, and uproar, took place in Bedford-street, Covent-Garden. In consequence of orders sent to almost every part of the metropolis, and letters addressed to a great number of the professional gentlemen, in the name of Mr. Griffiths, of Bedford-street, his house, No. 37, was beset from an early hour in the afternoon, until it was nearly dark, by a multitude of tradesmen, applicants, suitors, and visitors of almost every description.—It would be difficult, if not altogether impossible to describe the motley train of persons that successively applied for admission, and so completely terrified the servants, by their constant knocking, and in many instances, peremptory demands to see Mr. Griffiths, who was out of town, that the door was at last locked and bolted. As the garrison would listen to no terms, and would not suffer even a flag of truce to come within the lines, a regular blockade was formed and kept up for a considerable time, the besiegers constantly receiving fresh reinforcements. The articles brought to the house for the approbation and purchase of Mr. Griffiths, were of the most heterogenous kind:—sofas, mirrors, pelises, boots, shoes, pearls, carpets, hats, books, sweetmeats, tea, coffee, hams, pickles, sugar, feather-beds, turtle, ready dressed, soda-water, jellies, piano-fortes, fiddles, and flutes, maps, prints, drawings, &c. &c. What rendered the scene more ludicrous, was the appearance of post-chaises, gigs, saddle-horses, coalwaggons, and organs, all of which drew up in the closest possible order near the house. The inhabitants of the street expressed great surprise at this extraordinary medley, and at first inquired by what right a fair w[illegible]o be established in Bedford-street. The hoax was, however shortly discovered, and the expectations of those who were sent with, or brought their commodities and articles for sale or hire were changed into rage and indignation, at being so ridiculously duped. The groupe was, unquestionably, as variegated as the diversified business and pursuits of life could render it.—Among the applicants at N. 37, were physicians, surgeons, and undertakers nurses of all kinds, architects, surveyors, and dancing-masters; dentists, painters, and fencing-masters; lawyers, musicians, sculptors, and linguists from almost every part of the world. The most enraged of all at the disappointment was an old man, who had hobbled to town from Hammersmith, to be paid a legacy of £.700, which he was assured Mr. Griffithis had received for him. The *Babelites* at length dispersed, and tranquility was restored to Bedford Street. The following is a copy of a letter sent upon this occassion to Mr. Tegg, the bookseller of Cheapside. The others probably ran in a similar tone.

"Mr. Tegg is requested to call on Mr. Griffiths, 37, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, on Monday at two. The subject of his business is a popular new publication.

"Saturday."

The manuscript will, it is hoped, lead to a discover of those who have played off this unpleasant trick on Mr. Griffiths; but the amanuenses must have been very numerous.

SCOTCH BULL.

Mr. Ferguson of Pitfour, Proprietor of the Salmon Fishing of the River Ugie, hereby offers a Reward of ten Guineas, to the informant, whose name shall be concealed if desired, upon the conviction of any person or persons for killing Salmon in the dark with lights. The Tacksmen of the farms on the banks of both North and South Ugie, having been desired to look after transgressors, it is expected that if this lawless and pernicious practice be persisted in as heretofore, a discovery will be made

PITFOUR, 1st Nov. 1809.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—FEB. 1, 1810.

BULLION.

Mr. HORNER rose to make the motion, of which he had given notice, relative to the state of Bullion in this country. He said the high price to which it had arrived, and the amazing scarcity of it in this country at the present moment, had excited the surprise of many, and the alarm of great numbers for the consequences that might follow. He thought it, therefore, very necessary that the House should endeavour to ascertain, as nearly as possible, what were the causes which had contributed to an event productive of so much inconvenience to the internal trade of the country, and holding out such serious object of alarm. He had himself paid particular attention to the subject, and he was of opinion that the excess of the market price of gold was owing partly to the very extraordinary e[illegible]ssion of Bank paper, *and partly to the market [illegible] having [illegible]sen very considerarly above the Mi[illegible] price, since the year* 1797; and though it h[illegible] not till lat[illegible] obtained grea[illegible] excess, *it now* [illegible]d. It had, however, gradua[illegible] risen, o[illegible] perhaps to [illegible] particular sit[illegible]on of [illegible] foreign trade [illegible]nsequence of th[illegible] [illegible] Decre[illegible]s; bu[illegible]y attributable, he believed, to an ac[illegible] demand for bullion not [illegible] of the King[illegible] [illegible] also of go[illegible] and silver pla[illegible], &c. Th[illegible] causes, the effects of whi[illegible] necess[illegible]y to counteract; how this was [illegible] done, deserved [illegible] most immediate attention [illegible] serious consideration of the House. It was unquestionably resolvable into this fact, that there was such a demand. He had been informed, and he believed that certain branches of the foreign trade of this Country could not be carried on without bullion. He instanced the trade to the Baltic, as well as that for grain to various places on the Continent, which shewed there was a demand for bullion itself, which must attach as an article of importation, in order to obtain exportation. This seemed to be overlooked by those who thought the evil owing to an over issue of Bank paper; and his chief purpose in bringing forward the present motion was, that a suitable inquiry into the causes of it might take place. He was satisfied the subject could never be properly understood, without applying to persons of experience in general, but more especially those concerned in the trade of bullion. The Hon. Gentleman then took a view of the bullion supplied to the world by the Spanish and Portuguese Settlements in South America, and [illegible] various inconveniencies arising from [illegible] proper regulations in the Mint, which had been settled in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as to the real value of the relative value of gold and silver. He concluded by moving, "That there be laid before the House an account of the quantity of gold and silver exported from this kingdom during the last ten years, distinguishing the gold and silver, and the ports from whence they respectively issued."

Mr. D. GIDDY said, the value of gold and silver had always been regulated, like all other commodities, according to the demand. With respect to the over-issue of Bank paper, as long as the tax gatherers will receive it at par, no depreciation in it would take place.

Mr. JOHNSTONE said, he was disposed to believe, the situation in which we now stood was owing to the excess of paper.

Mr. DORIEN MAGENS said, the price of gold depended much on the export and import. There were at this moment practices going on by which individuals were enriching themselves; and the sooner they were stopt the better. He would be glad the motion should pass.

Mr. H. THORNTON said, the most important fact to ascertain was, what was the real price of bullion. The number of notes of the Bank of England might vary; so might country bank notes; the price of gold was that to which the circulation of the country ought to conform. The Bank of England paper was that to which Parliament should most particularly attend; for they might, by reducing the value of their paper, compel the country banks to do so likewise. It had been said this evil had a natural tendency to correct itself—but it had not yet corrected itself. It was well known that nobody could get gold from the Bank of England.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said too much attention could not be given to the subject; but he feared the materials for information would be very scanty. He spoke generally in favour of the motion.

Mr. MARYATT said, he feared all the evil was attributable to the course of exchange, which was universally against us from 25 to 30 per cent. Every man who now sent guineas to the continent might receive for each of them 28 shillings. He had no doubt as to the cause. It originated in the stile of trade lately carried on and particularly from licences. We had for some time been in the habit of receiving the commodities of France, for which they would take nothing but bullion.

Mr. A. BARING thought, the real evil would be found in the state of the trade of the country. There were numberless articles brought from Russia and the Brazils, for which we were obliged to give bullion. Situated as we now are with America, we took cotton from a country where we were obliged to pay in bullion, whilst America would have been glad to have taken our manufactures in exchange.—The motion was agreed to.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—MONDAY, MARCH 26.

INQUIRY INTO THE EXPEDITION.

Lord PORCHESTER rose. He felt himself deeply oppressed by the work which he had undertaken; for it was one which forced him to look upon a melancholy scene of national calamity, without a resisting place for the eye or the hope of a man who loved his country. In trying to bring into shape that immense mass of evidence which then lay before them, he found he had undertaken a task of great labour, and great pain; it was a labour arduous and unconsoling. In looking over the records of a campaign, which had called into action all the powers of E[illegible]land, who had sent forth the noblest armament that ever left the British shores—an armament which had equally astonished Europe by the magnitude of its preparation, and its failure, he might have hoped that some ground of national pride might be found—some little solid spot, on which the eye of the empire might vest without shame: that there should be something in our defeat to take away the sharpness of misfortune; something of that sudden and splendid spirit which equally, in the evil day of great nations and of great men, makes suffering only a shade to heighten the dignity and lustre of their native character. If they fell, they fell with glory. But in this expedition, all was the direct reverse; its misguided and feeble advisers appear to have shut their eyes against difficulties which they had no other means of taking away, from before their adventurous experiments in the pursuit of idle conquest. The country had not the consolation to feel, that the failure of this foolhardy attempt was to be imputed to those causes to which human wisdom must submit; they could congratulate themselves on no interposition of those instruments which might leave them some uncertain consciousn[illegible]t wisdom existed among their rulers, even whi[illegible] they were bowed down by defeat: but here the [illegible]equence followed in the natural course of th[illegible] defeat might have been augured from the begin-

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ning: it was obvious, & might have been predicted, step by step—might have been!—it was predicted!—it was regularly traced, and distinctly foretold, by every distinguished authority, naval and military, to which they applied.

Lord PORCHESTER then proceeded to detail the evidence. The first was that of Sir David Dundas; and before he (Lord Pord Porchester) came fully on the point in question, he would merely state, as a striking fact, that early in the summer that Officer had been consulted as to the chance of success in an attack on Walcheren, for which the whole force required was 15,000 men: and without entering into the chance of the enterprize, when the enemy were to [illegible] unprepared, it was to be observed that the answer of the Adjutant-General was, that in consequence of the disasters in Spain, and the march to Corunna, the army had returned in so shattered a state, so many lost, so many sick, with their arms and equipments in a state so unfit for use, that they were not even then fit for service; yet however would look back to the returns laid before the house House, on the return of the troops from Spain, and could remember with what contemptuous boasting the complaints of the loss were received by the Ministers, must now be at length convinced that Ministers were determined, in that instance, to blind and delude the country. But, further, what [illegible] think of the real state of the disposeable force, when, with only 25,000 men out of service, we could not in all our remaining force, make up 15,000. This fact we should never have learned from Ministers; we should have continued under our delusion: we learned it only from this Enquiry. The letter of Lord Castlereagh to the Commander in Chief was the next point of evidence. The advisers of this unfortunate measure, having resolved that they should have an Expedition, returned to ask the advice of professional men; but it would appear as if they asked it for the express purpose of acting against it. His Lordship's letter says, that the plan had been long in agitation; he takes away from himself all the excuse that might flow from haste, or want of time for digesting his plan. The letter stated that no certain intelligence had been obtained of the number of troops in Holland, or of the state of the general military preparations there; but that the greater number of the troops for the defence of the coast had been marched into the interior, and left the coast more naked than it had ever been been before, or, probably, would ever be again. Sir David Dundas, not relying solely on his own opinion in an affair of such importance, took that of five military men of experience; his answer follows the letter paragraph by paragraph: he expresses himself unwilling to give an opinion when no sufficient information has been had; he thinks that nothing but the clearest, most distinct, and perfect information can be a ground for proceeding; and then taking it for granted that such information is to be procured, details two modes of attack one by a march overland, and the other by a course similar to that which was afterwards allowed. He observes, that the actual strength and situation of fortresses and troops must be fully known before any thing could be undertaken with a calculation of success. He then conceives the army to have arrived before Antwerp, where he was once as a Commander. This he speaks of as a strong town, & capable of standing a regular siege at least till the whole force of France & Flanders came pouring upon the British. This was, one would suppose, enough to have awakened the Noble Lord; this might have stopped his ambition this might have shaken him from his idle dream of pernicious enterprize, and taught the enthusiast that his laurels were not to be gathered on the bloody fields of Zealand; this might have taught him not to risk the last disposeable army which he had which he could create, and risk on an expedition more disastrous than that from which it had but just returned. Sir D. Dundas urges Lord Castlereagh to consider the delay and the disparity of force which might make the expedition ruinous and disgraceful. The next evidence is that of General Calvert; and his evidence deserved particular note, as he had, what Ministers egregiously had not, a knowledge of the *local*. He says plainly, that the most rapid movements must be liable to much impediment; that the forts on the Scheldt must be taken before the fleet could pass up the river; and that the ignorance respecting the force which the enemy could bring down, precluded any thing like the formation of a fair estimate of the chancies of success. It appears that the measure of information which Lord Castlereagh felt enough to make him hazard fleets and armies, was not enough for even the adventurous spirit of military men. He was of opinion that the sieges of the towns must at all events occupy a period sufficient to allow the collecting of the whole force of the Dutch and Flemish garrisons, to overwhelm the few troops that must be dispersed through that most difficult country. Colonel Gordon's evidence declares that the data, which to Lord Castlereagh's military ardour gave all satisfaction, did not give him, (Col. G.) room for even a guess at the strength of the defence which might be opposed to the British troops. He supposed that the chief force of the line had gone towards Germany; but he knew nothing of the militia, which might be brought forward on an emergency. He thought that Cadsand and South Beveland ought to be occupied, that the fleet might have no difficulty in going up the river. The letter concluded by declaring, in the most impressive and decided terms, that the enterprize was one of the most desperate nature, and that it was not to be doubted, that it was one which must put a large proportion of our naval and military means into imminent danger. General Broderick's evidence established the conclusion which had been derived from the former authorities. General Hope's opinion began by making a variety of assumptions, on which, however the whole difficulty of the attempt lay. He assumed that the precise extent of the danger was known, and that the precise force to meet that danger was in full preparation. Having disembarrassed himself of these difficulties, he assumed that the destination of the service was the destruction of the fleet and arsenal at Antwerp. He thought Lillo and the other forts must be taken before a safe approach could be made; and upon a mature weighing of the whole matter, decided upon it, that the attempt would be full of hazard, likely to do much mischief if it failed, little good if it succeeded, and leaving us this consolation, in not making the attempt, that nothing of serious advantage was lost by our leaving the matter as it was. Of five military men, four were directly adverse, and one unfriendly to the plan: but the Ministers, in the spirit of their ruinous enthusiasm, must exhibit a mad perseverance; they must have naval opinions. Sir H. Popham was summoned to state his ideas on the attack of Antwerp. In his answer, giving a plan of the Expedition, he particularly pressed three points; one, that the troops should be embarked in the ships of war, as the transports must impede the operations; second, that few horses should be embarked; and the third, that the Expedition should be pushed forward immediately; that it should not be delayed beyond the middle of June, when the nights were shortest and the moon at the full; for that by delay, in the advance of the season, they must have to encounter the most formidable of all opposition, that of the elements. But the Noble advisers, planners and directors of this grand act of Ministerial folly willed it otherwise; they ordered that the troops should be put on board transports in their movements up the Scheldt; they embarked [illegible] to quicken the rapidity of the attack; and instead of sailing in the middle of June, the Expedition lay loitering on our shores till the 28th of July! Sir Richard Strachan, in his answer, urged the importance of speedy exertion: the probability of the French troops gathering in the rear of our army; and, lastly, the fact that the hostile fleet could go above Antwerp, and be under the guns of the Citadel. Of this fact Lord Mulgrave appeared to be totally ignorant. The gallant Admiral, who would have courted enterprize, finished by saying, that he thought the armament must [illegible] satisfied with stopping at Walcheren Lord Mulgrave's answer was one which, it was to be expected, that the decision of that House would force him to hear and [illegible]—that the country would not be satisfied with seeing such an armament stop short with so imperfect a success as the seizure of Walcheren. Lord Mulgrave was very ardent, and the Admiralty had a plan of their own. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was also desirous of sending out an expedition, but he shewed no disposition to send it to any quarter of Europe where it might be connected with, or offer an important diversion in aid of those great military operations which were deciding the fate of the war, and of the world. For some years past Ministers had been employed in increasing our regular army to a number far beyond any that we had ever possessed before, in order to be prepared for a more direct interference with continental operations. They had time enough to plan and arrange every thing to their views; yet when they at last sent over the army, they forgot that bullion was a necessary article, and that, indeed, it was sometimes as needful and as useful in such operations as even powder and shot. What plan the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was more particularly attached to, he could not tell; but it was probable, that just at that time he had some little plan of his own which he did not communicate to his colleagues. The Admiral appeared to have a plan; but the Commander in Chief appeared to have no plan at all. The Noble Lord had felt it difficult to settle what plan he should pursue on the present occasion; but he should then endeavour to follow up what seemed to have been the intention of the Government. The general understanding of the business seemed to be, that part of our army was in the first instance to take possession of the island of Walcheren, and to take Codsand by another corps. The main body was to advance to Santyliet to about the number of 21,000, including however eight detachments to be sent to South Beveland. This was so far the apparent plan, which, however, related, according to documents before the House, in not very intelligible language, to "*a second, ulterior, simultaneous, subsequent operation!* (*Hear! Hear!*) Now it was necessary that the main body should get to Santyliet as speedily as possible; and accordingly four days were calculated for its passage from the Downs to Santyliet. Sir R. Strachan had said, that if wind and weather were favourable, it might be done in a week: but after all, with every precaution that had been taken, some vessels were behind, and stranded. In addition to that cause of delay, it was found quite necessary to take South Beveland, since the enemy had batteries on that island all up the river as far as it went: &, besides, Batz might hold out for some time. The Noble Lord then referred to a letter of Lord Castlereagh to the Commander in Chief, of the 23d June, stating that on the 21st he had received the King's pleasure that the expedition should go forward. The ardent zeal of the Secretary of State had outrun the royal sanction: for he had, previously to obtaining it, told Sir David Dundas to hold the army in readiness. The great objects of the expedition were stated to be, the capture or destruction of the enemy's ships at Antwerp, and in the Scheldt, and, if possible, the rendering of the river Scheldt no longer navigable; and this they now told us was to be done by a *coup-de-main*. This was the object on which their eyes had been fixed for so long a period. Another object was the Arsenals and depots at Terges and Flushing though perhaps nobody knew any thing of such arsenals. As so the scheme of destroying the navigation of the Scheldt, it was impracticable. As soon as Flushing was gained, reinforcements were to be sent forward, it being still deemed important under many contingencies to hold the island of Walcheren. This expedition must surely have been considered as a powerful diversion upon the Continent. He could not but request the House when they looked at it in that point of view, to consider that the main body of it consisted of not more than seventeen thousand men, who were to return directly after they had accomplished the specific object of Antwerp. The Noble Secretary of State, however, hopes confidently that all the difficulties will be overcome. How? Not by methods provided, or foreseen by Government, but forsooth, by the valour and energy of his Majesty's troops. He could not however, omit a principal point, the probability of those ships being protected by the enemy. He then prudently considers difficulties and possible failure, and yet points out not the slightest method by which to overcome them. He followed this up by saying, although the objects of our expedition could be removed farther from us at the discretion of the enemy, yet it was deemed necessary to recommend the undertaking of the expedition. The House should bear in mind, that we could not go from Santyliet to Antwerp with safety, but with the possession of one of the banks of the Scheldt. The north bank of that river, and the possession of South Beveland, were thought to be indispensible. Sir Home Popham had given it as his opinion, that with every circumstance of wind, &c. being favourable, we might be on the coast from the Downs in 24 hours, and in 48 hours afterwards at Santyliet. Sir Richard Strachan had said, that we could not do it without great danger and loss to our ships and boats from Batz, which must therefore be taken, and where Sir John Hope had stated, there were 14 or 15 guns mounted. South Beveland and Batz must therefore be taken. Sir Richard Keats, one of the most experienced Naval Officers, had a high command in the expedition; but it does not appear that he was in any respect previously consulted. He had however made a communication to Lord Castlereagh, who shewed but little disposition to consult with him. Sir R. Keats, it seemed, was in favour of proceeding to the ulterior objects, and not for wasting time or troops in Walcheren. This circumstance would prove material, in some respect, in reviewing the whole case. When asked as to the time that might be occupied, Sir Richard said, it depended entirely on the state of the weather, and was subject to many chances: that if Batz were defended, it might have retarded the expedition a few days. Unless we landed with great celerity, the efforts of the enemy might make ultimate success doubtful, and even though we arrived in time off Santyliet, yet the nature of the Expedition was peculiarly subject to chances: and the probability was, that those chances might happen which might render success very uncertain. He said, that we could not go up the Scheldt with less than eighty gun-boats, to enable us to cope with the numerous French flotilla. You might [illegible] over from Deal to Santyliet in [illegible] days, but you [illegible] reminded by Sir Richard, that [illegible] must stop in the Scheldt and arm your gun-boats [illegible] ed six and twenty of them in o[illegible] His Majesty's Ministers in their calculations [illegible] reckoned on no impediments; there was the e[illegible]st and quickest of passages [illegible], and on the land [illegible] ere were the most excell[illegible]ls. Th[illegible] the progress [illegible] Exp[illegible] a sort of time-keeper without friction; but a little friction occurred on entering into the Scheldt, which they never dreamed of: a ship laden with guns to arm [illegible] boats was behind hand, and impeded their proceedings. Intelligence had been given in the Secret Committee, by a person who was perfectly acquainted with the navigation of the Scheldt; and it was singular that Ministers seemed to know nothing about the West Scheldt and the Slough Passage. The Pilot had said, that the passage might be made to Batz in forty-eight hours with no delays, but that it was necessary to have a pilot on board every ship of the line and frigates; and they had but one pilot. Sir R. Strachan could not find him when he wanted him. Lord Gardner's fleet thought that to pass up the Scheldt without possessing Cadsand, &c. would be destruction. The person examined had likewise minutely stated the winds required, particularly of two points between North and South, necessary for going up the river to Batz. This circumstance became still more important in proceeding up the river, which was so very winding, that to realize the calculations of his Majesty's Ministers they ought to have provided relays of favourable winds at all its turnings. The Slough passage was very difficult of navigation even for merchant vessels; and without the proper winds in the Scheldt, the whole object must have been speedily abandoned. We seemed to have forgotten the time to be lost in taking South Beveland; yet the capture of that and Batz were absolutely necessary. Although they were acquired so soon, that was not a matter to be depended upon; for Sir R. Strachan was surprised on receiving information from Sir John Hope of the surrender of Batz, which the general thought might have held out some days, and our means of reducing which we were even obliged to land at the distance of some miles from the place. Thus we neglected to allow for probable and unavoidable accidents for the manning of the flotilla, for the taking of South Beveland, for the reduction of Batz. The calculations of General Brownrigg, who did think success doubtful, were favourable only upon the supposition of our landing on the 1st, 2d, or 3d of August but no further. It was supposed that Batz would be taken in an hour or two. As for Cadsand, a north west wind was wanted: but then that rude north wester produced a surf on a lee shore. General Brownrigg thought success doubtful, [illegible]om wind, weather, &c. but that on the 3d August the[illegible] would have been a la[illegible] prospect of the further success of [illegible] operation [illegible] asked more particularly as to those causes which rendered the completion of the proposed objects so very doubtful, General Brownrigg had stated the unfortunate necessity they were under of assembling the armament in the Roompot—a circumstance, he added, which would not have occurred, had they been acquainted with the great inconveniencies of the Slough passage. Lord Castlereagh, the Secretary of State, being examined in the House, as to the time he calculated upon to be taken in the passage of the Expedition, had said, that he expected that it might arrive there in a few days from the Downs. Being asked an important question respecting his information concerning the strength and movements of the enemy's forces in that quarter, and the probable nature and extent of the resistance he might expect to make, his Lordship had answered, that he could not presume to judge of the movements of the enemy. The Noble Lord had certainly a right to decline giving an answer to that question, for obvious reasons, had he chosen to do so; but, having given that answer, he would venture to say, that the Noble Lord stood condemned upon his own testimony. Was he not to calculate with care the time that might be necessary for forwarding the operations of this great expedition, to acquire some knowledge of the strength of the enemy, and his means of augmenting that strength, and to take these important circumstances fully into his consideration? Was he to send an Officer and troops on board, not knowing what they were to meet with? That was the great point for strict judgement, and for conclusive information, before he sent out the armaments: a point indeed, on which essentially depended the fate of our gallant army, and on which might have depended the fate of the kingdom. (*Hear!*) The Noble Lord (Porchester) came next to the examination of a Noble Earl (Chatham), who was the Commander in Chief of this Expedition. The Noble Earl was certainly very prudent and cautious in respect to giving any opinion; he had no wish to engage in that sort of campaign: but what had come from him was certainly, in its effect, very like a sarcasm upon his colleagues in the Ministry, some facts, indeed, the Noble Earl had stated to the House; one of which was, that you could not proceed up the Scheldt, unless you had the advantage of a westerly wind and he had also added, that with that desired westerly wind you were under the necessity of meeting with a high surf, that rendered your landing extremely difficult. Being asked further respecting the difficulties of going up the river Scheldt, he had told them, that he had always understood that the entering and advancing with an armament up a winding river, where navigation was not perfectly known to those who wished to go up it, was an undertaking of very great difficulty and of danger. His Lordship, however, had further stated, that in his opinion it was not possible to have landed the army with its artillery, its stores &c. at Santyliet on the sixth; but General Macleod and General Fyers thought of being before Antwerp on the 10th, and presumed the landing at Santyliet on the 4th. The House would see how these great characters agreed as to the practicability of the means employed. He had thus endeavoured to shew that four days were not sufficient for the purpose intended, and in this his opinion was corroborated by that of the Earl of Chatham, the Commander in Chief; but Ministers had evidently calculated, without considering three or four preliminary circumstances (which he had already noticed), and an intricate, dangerous, and difficult navigation. The same sort of rashness and precipitation which was evident in the plan of Ministers, was also a distinguished feature in the mode of carrying it into execution. They had formed a great plan for attacking Antwerp, for the capture and destruction of the French ships, the arsenals, depots, &c. and various other important objections; and yet it was not until after orders were given to prepare the transports for this service, that they had begun to arrange a plan of operations for making good their entrance into the Scheldt. In the Secret Committee the House had been told that our men of war might pass Flushing; but that transports could not go by in the face of the enemy's fire from that place. The naval establishment at Antwerp, Ministers said had been growing for years: the late unfortunate attempt had long been with them a favourite object, and yet they had not attended to the preliminary and indispensable consideration, whether the defences of the river Scheldt could be passed, or whether they could easily be forced! (*Hear!*) The occupation of Cadsand was considered to be essential, and so it was; and it gave him some kind of pleasure to mention it, because it brought to mind the meritorious conduct of part of the naval service in the affair there. He meant the gallant conduct of Captain [illegible]ett, of the Raven: but how did he represent the [illegible]er? The shells of Flushing, said the truly gallant Captain, came aboard him, while the round shot [illegible] Cadsand went through him! (*Hear!*) Sir R. [illegible] told them farther, that the ship was crippled [illegible]ded! Thus we sent to force that passage [illegible] considering the means of effecting it! Then we came at last to Santyliet, another step in this romance of a ca[illegible]; for a romance it was, and, like a very celebrated production of that nature, contained, among other curious particulars, something about an attack on a wind mill. (*Hear!*) Sir Home Popham had stated, truly enough, that Fort Lillo was a desirable object in making way to Antwerp; and that Officer seemed to think that the introduction of a few rokets and shells would have influence enough with the people of that city to induce them to press for the surrender of the place: but it is not shewn how (commanded as they were by a garrison and a citadel, and even by those very ships, which, by taking out their guns, could be carried above the city towards Dendermonde) the rockets were to persuade them to press the military for this surrender! Sir Home Popham, it appeared, would first mask Lillo; then perhaps, he would mask Antwerp, and go after the ships and attack them, if they were moved up the river. The opinion of Gen. Sontag was pretty sanguine. The General had been, he understood, in foreign as well as British service, and was said to have seen military operations upon a large scale: but his Lordship did not know that his opinion in this case was much better for that circumstance. He had been at Antwerp in the times of Pichegru, but we were now only considering the case of an expedition of 17,000 men against Antwerp. The French empire could not have been so low in respect to military resources in this quarter, as to be unable to collect a considerable force speedily from Holland, from Flanders, from Westphalia, or from the vicinity of the capital itself, in a quarter, too, where it is acknowledged there are so many channels of communication. It was reported that there were very few troops left in Antwerp. Why, there might not possibly be more than one regiment in Portsmouth, but would Buona-

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

Mily Tancausala Moodelliar,

VERS.

Tanjanagaram [illegible]aputeny [illegible]eneatachellum and Tanjanagaram Moottu[illegible]naroo.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Premises the property of the above named Defendant, and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature will be sold by Sheriff's sale at the Premises on the following days as here undermentioned between 4 and 6 in the afternoon of each day, viz.

On Wednesday, the 22d, one House and Ground situated in Peddoo Naick's Pettah, No 38, Veerapen Street, measuring in length from East to West 77¼ feet, and in breadth from North to South on the East end 38 feet, and at the West end 38¾ feet, or thereabouts.

On Thursday, the 23d,—A large House and Ground No 30 and 31, Mandavelly Street, measuring in length from North to South 120 feet, and in breadth from East to West 60 feet, or thereabouts.

And on Friday, the 24th.—Four Allams of Salt Pan situated beyond the Boundary wall of Elephant Gate.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—A deposit of 10 per Cent. is to be paid by the Person or Persons who shall purchase the said Premises, and all Persons who shall attend the sale are to take notice thereof and come prepared accordingly, and unless the said Premises shall be paid for at the expiration of 10 days after the days of sale the deposit shall be forfeited, the said Premises to be resold, and any deficiency to be made good by the first purchasers, and all advantages forfeited.

S. H. GREIG,
SHERIFF.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Madras, August 13th, 1810.

In the Vice Admiralty Court of Madras.

IN pursuance of a Commission issuing out of the Vice Admiralty Court of Madras, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1810, and to me directed, I hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 16th day of August Instant, will be sold at the Sea Custom House, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon.

Forty-four Barrels Flour,
Cases Glass Ware, and

a quantity of very valuable Medicines, &c. being Prize Property captured by His Majesty's Cutter Sylvia.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ready Money, and if the Articles sold be not cleared away in five days from the day of sale, they will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser and all advantages forfeited.

WILLIAM M'TAGGART,
MARSHAL.

MADRAS, *August* 13, 1810.

TO BE SOLD,

An Europe Curricle,

WITH

POLE AND SHAFTS,

ALMOST NEW,

WITH HARNESS,

LIKEWISE

AN

EUROPE BUILT

B U G G Y,

AND

TWO GREY

Curricle Geldings,

ENQUIRE AT

Colonel Eden's House,

ROYAPETTAH.

Government Bank.

August 14, 1810.

THIS day being a Native Holy-day, no business will be transacted at the Government Bank.

ADMINISTRATION.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate of LIONEL HOOK, late a Lieutenant in His Majesty's 22d Dragoons, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to Messrs. HUNTER and HAY, as Bond Creditors. All Persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding Property belonging to the said Estate, are requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the Property to the said Administrators.

Madras, *10th August*, 1810.

Europe Investment.

BALFOUR and HOGG respectfully inform the Public, that they are now receiving for sale on commission, the INVESTMENT of J. Aitken, Esq. Surgeon of the Honorable Company's Ship Astell, consisting chiefly of the following Articles, viz. Pale Ale and Porter in casks from Hodgson, Claret from Gledstanes and Nesbitt, and Maxwell and Key, Port Wine in pints from Nesbitt, Pine Cheeses, Oilman's Stores, viz. French Olives, White W[illegible] Vinegar, Sauces of various kinds, Pick[illegible] Herrings in kegs, cases [illegible] Pickles [illegible]taining Walnuts, Cauliflowers, [illegible]erkins, Red Cabbage and French Beans, &c. &c. Glass-Ware consisting of Decanters, Madeira and Claret Glasses, Tumblers of sizes, elegant Diamond-cut Trifle Dishes, Salts, Muffineers, Butter Basons, &c. &c. Earthen-Ware consisting of Dinner and Desert sets of various handsome patterns, a few Tea sets of elegant Stone China with superb borders, Hard-Ware a large assortment, Nails of sizes, Window Glass, Plate Glass Silvered, Gentlemen's fashionable black round Hats, superfine folding Cock'd Hats with Cavalry Regulation and Infantry Trimmings, Joiner's Tools, Spring Regulation Swords and Belts, Buff Belts, Flank Company Officer's Buff Belts with Gilt Furniture, Patent Shot, Ship Chandlery consisting of Tar in barrels, ground White Lead, Yellow Paint, ground Venetian Red, Black Varnish, &c. &c. Sadlery, viz. Hunting Sadles and Bridles complete, best Spring Webb White Girths, fashionable Plated Spurs and Leathers, White Linen Webb Surcingles, Cavisons complete, Weymouth Head Stalls and Reins, Watering Bridles, Mane Combs, &c. &c. Jewellery a small assortment, a few Silver Watches, Stationary, New Books comprizing many new and valuable publications, Basson, Clarinet and Hautboy Reeds, Medicines, and a variety of other Articles.

Orders from the Out-Stations accompanied with references for payments, will be thankly received and expeditiously executed.

Madras, 10th August, 1810.

Balfour and Hogg,

RESPECTFULLY INFORM

THE LADIES

OF THE

SETTLEMENT,

THAT THEY

HAVE RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

AND

WILL EXPOSE

ON THURSDAY,

AN ELEGANT

ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY,

Haberdashery, &c.

CONSISTING CHIEFLY OF

HANDSOME superfine, Silk Lace Wiffs, white and black square Shawls, Elegant white flowered Dresses, white Coton Lace, Vandyke do. Cambric Buttons, long Shawls, Farren Robes, Robe Fronts, Children's Caps, Leno's Muslins, and Cambrics, fashionable Dress Caps and Turbans, richly ornamented with Lace, Flowers &c. and a few Wreaths.

ALSO

An assortment of fashionable Ribbands, rich white soft Sattin, figured Persians of handsome Colours.

AND

VARIOUS OTHER

ARTICLES.

A CARD.

MESSIEURS

Branson and Mackay,

HAVE THE HONOR

TO INFORM

THE LADIES

OF THE

SETTLEMENT,

THAT THEY

WILL OPEN

A CASE

OF

Straw & Chip Hats,

Artificial Flowers, &c.

TO-MORROW MORNING.

Madras, August 14, 1810.

TO BE DISPOSED

BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,

On SATURDAY next, the 18th Instant,

ABOUT THE HOUR OF 11 IN THE FORENOON,

AT THE HOUSE OF

Lingapah Chitty,

AT MOOTTAL PETTAH,

A LARGE QUANTITY

OF

PEARLS,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

BEING OF THE

PRESENT YEARS FISHERY,

LATELY RECEIVED

FROM

TUTOCOREEN.

THE Pearls will be put up in small lots, for the conveniency of purchasers, and will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

N. B. All lots to be paid for and taken away within five days exclusive of the date of purchase, otherwise they will be put up and resold at the risk of the original purchaser, who is to make good such deficiency as may arise on the re-sale, with all advantages forfeited.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY,

WILL BE LANDED

FROM

THE SHIP

CHARLES,

JUST ARRIVED FROM

BUSSORAH,

A FEW CAPITAL

ARAB HORSES,

TO BE SEEN

AT

T. BIRTLES'S

LIVERY STABLES,

MOUNT ROAD,

GENTLEMEN

WHO WANT GOOD

HORSES,

ARE REQUESTED

TO BE EARLY

IN SEEING THEM

AS THEY WILL BE

RE-SHIPPED

On Thursday Even[illegible]g,

IF NOT SOLD.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Ashton & Meppen,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

FACING THE ESPLANADE,

This day, TUESDAY, the 14th Instant,

BY ORDER

OF

THE EXECUTORS,

A VALUABLE COLLECTION

OF

BOOKS,

THE PROPERTY

OF

THE LATE

Rev. J. E. Atwood,

Catalogues are now printing and will be distributed without loss of time.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Ashton & Meppen,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

FACING THE ESPLANADE,

This day, TUESDAY, the 14th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES,

FIFTY Groce of Heel Balls, ten Groce Blacking ditto, six Groce Buck ditto, fifty dozen of Blacking Cakes, landed from one of the last Ships in the Roads.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Pepper and Co.

AT THE KING'S NAVAL STORE HOUSE,

NORTH BEACH,

To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 15th August,

AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

SUNDRY articles of Condemned and unserviceable Naval Stores landed from His Majesty's Squadron in India, a list of the whole may be seen on Application at the Naval Office.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposit of ten per Cent. to be made at the time of sale on the amount of each lot and the whole to be taken away in three days time after the day of sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and the articles remain the property of the Crown.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Balfour & Hogg,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On SATURDAY next, the 18th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

TWO CASES

OF

HARD-WARE,

CONSISTING OF

COMMODE Handles, Cloak Pins, Bed Screw Caps, Drawer Handles, Sets of Table Castors, Cupboard Turn Buckles, Screw Rings, Brass Hinges, Camp Desk Mounting, Escutcheons, Tacks, Flemish and Clout Tacks &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Balfour and Hogg,

At their Auction Room,

On SA[illegible]URDAY next, the 18th Instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

TWELVE CASES

OF

Oilmans Stores,

CONSIS[illegible]ING OF

[illegible]SH [illegible]auces, wh[illegible]h will be sold [illegible] small lo[illegible] for the [illegible]venience of Pu[illegible]hasers.

ADVERTISENENT.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, the surviving Partner of the Firm of PEPPER and CO. return their most grateful thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the liberal support they received during the short time they have been in business, and beg leave to inform them, that from and after the 1st of September next, the above Firm shall be discontinued, at which time they will enter into Copartnership with

Mr. James Dobbin,

when they solicits a continuance of their favour.—All those who have Claims on the above Firm, will please to apply to Mr. S.—and all those indebted to them, are requested to [illegible]ake payment to him with as little delay as possible, all Property remaining on hand will be transferred to the New Concern, and regularly accounted for when disposed off.

Madras, *13th August*, 1810,

Co-Partnership.

JAMES DOBBIN,

MOST Respectfully begs leave to acquaint his friends and the Public in General that he will on the 1st of September next, take in as a Partner Mr. J. SUTHERLAND of the Firm of PEPPER and Co. under the designation of DOBBIN and SUTHERLAND, when he solicits the support of his numerous friends as he has hitherto experienced, the business will be carried on as usual at his Rooms, in Popham's Broadway.

Madras, *August* 13, 1810.

COMMISSION SALE.

Ashton and Meppen,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that they have received for Sale, the following articles, landed from the H. C. ship William-Pitt.—Haberdashery, consisting of Coloured Crapes, white Satin, rich Figured Sarsnets, Fashionable Silk Handkerchiefs, Rich figured and Opera Handkerchiefs, Fashionable Twilled Sarsnet Shawls, black Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs, gold and silver broad and narrow Trimmings for dresses or pelisses, ditto 1 and 1½ inch broad, for waist band or head dress, a small assortment of fashionable Ribbands, Bobbins, Thread, White Chaple Needles and Pins—Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew—Stationary from T. Greenhill—Gentlemen's, Boys and Girls Superfine Hats from Borrodaile—Confectionary from Hoffman—Hams—Cheese—Pickles—Salted Salmon, &c. &c.

Third Calcutta Lottery

FIFTH DAY's DRAWING,

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1810.

No. 5794 a Prize of 20,000 Rupees.
No. 5467 a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.

PRIZES OF 100 *SICCA RUPEES EACH.*

5	49	109	126	157	258	484	531
539	569	674	713	744	753	808	957
1020	1034	1050	1056	1161	1215	1266	1327
1364	1491	1500	1532	1564	1636	1660	1675
1714	1781	1785	1871	2085	2119	2127	2161
2167	2244	2251	2260	2279	2288	2372	2386
2445	2451	2527	2542	2695	2710	2740	2758
2763	2767	2821	2838	2882	2952	2985	2986
3032	3157	3186	3223	3246	3295	3741	3756
3764	3776	3891	3956	3985	4046	4048	4072
4128	4154	4195	4214	4240	4266	4268	4341
4344	4386	4402	4476	4495	4514	4530	4555
4560	4567	4685	4725	4803	4816	4877	4925
[illegible]	[illegible]	4994	5046	5191	5301	5372	5409
5484	5485	5584	5610	5624	5644	5729	5852
5878	5882	5894	5951.				

SIXTH DAY's DRAWING,

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1810.

No. 506 a Prize of 1000 Sicca Rupees.

PRIZES OF 100 *SICCA RUPEES EACH.*

22	34	50	[illegible]	86	155	228	241
264	317	[illegible]	383	444	457	510	542
606	616	656	717	[illegible]	759	832	834
906	918	1051	1063	1068	1106	1137	1146
1165	1218	1385	1442	1520	1540	1580	1620
1663	[illegible]	1747	1861	2051	2059	2071	2170
2198	2254	2284	2608	2635	2791	2799	[illegible]
2896	2912	2919	2974	2977	2998	3022	3028
[illegible]	3171	3194	3292	3293	3301	3395	3409
[illegible]	3671	3697	3721	3743	3774	3810	3840
[illegible]	[illegible]	3947	3921	4060	4100	4130	4143
4269	4282	4335	4362	4381	4411	4446	4469
4479	4519	4595	4725	4868	4979	4991	5026
5071	5109	5195	5249	5359	5390	5475	5582
5590	5718	5886	5898	5917.			

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, [illegible]XT DOOR TO THE TOWN MAJOR'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

⁂ It is requested that those Subscribers to the Courier who are occasionally changing their Residence, will g[illegible] early notice of the place to which [illegible] move to the Printer who will pay attention to their order and any Subscribers at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper [illegible] proper time, are requested to give information of the sa[illegible]e in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

TUESRDAY, AUGUST 14, 1810.

(Continued from the third Page.)

parte send such an Expedition, if he could, to attack Portsmouth upon such information? Could we not, even though, perhaps, we have not above 10,000 regular effective troops in the country, collect our militia and other means of resistance? Of our great army, not more than 17,000 could ever get to Antwerp, and yet we had been told, that 40,000 men would be requisite to besiege it. General Don had said, that great alarm was excited in Antwerp by the terror of the British fleet. As for the people of Antwerp, they were not formidable from their numbers. The population which had long been falling off, could not have received any great recent increase; unless we considered the number of military or naval persons stationed there, who were not in the usual estimate of resident population. Every body knew that Antwerp was for a long time past only the monument of departed greatness. A gallant General being asked how he could have reduced Antwerp, answered, by vigorous attacks on all weak points: then came something about a windmill. But had we an army of such an amount to carry on the battering in breach? Was all this to be attempted on the faith of recollection, not quite accurate, of General Sontag? It was said, by bringing up a great number of guns. Very proper certainly! Then, how take Lillo? Why with cannon and mortars! But could not the enemy make use of dikes, and Inundate a considerable part of the land in their defence? But then by what rigour, under all these circumstances, we were to get up to the ships and destroyed them, if they were moved higher up the river, was a *poser* that had not been distinctly answered. In all his calculations General Brownrigg, proceeded upon the supposition that 36 pieces of ordnance was to be employed. In one instance, however, that officer had stated, that of these fifteen should be heavy artillary and fifteen mortars. But this division seemed only to have been adopted for the purpose of introducing a high sounding expression in the sentence immediately following namely that it would be necessary for the reduction of Antwerp to assail it by "a vigorous bombardment and blockade." In the same examination, General Brownrigg, arguing hypothetically as to the arrival of the different divisions of the army, with their ordnance and stores at the intended points, gave it as his opinion that Antwerp might have been taken by assault, if the army &c. had been up on the 6th; and so far he sanctioned the confident expectations of the Noble Lord as to the mode of conducting the operations of the campaign, and participated in the sanguine views entertained by him respecting the effects of the bombardment, and the early arrival of the troops. It would be recollected, what impressions this opinion had made on the House, as to the practicability of the object of the Expedition; but then, afterwards that Officer had stated in answer to another question, that it had never been his opinion, that Antwerp could have been certainly reduced by a bombardment; and as to the ships, he admitted that he thought it would be difficult to destroy them at all, as they could be taken up the river above the citadel of Antwerp. In another part of his evidence too, he had stated, that by a bombardment some of the materials for ship-building might be destroyed, but that it was not possible to destroy the docks or the arsenal by such an operation. In this evidence, therefore, they had the opinion of General Brownrigg, that the great objects of the Expedition were impracticable, so far as respected the destruction of the ships and the demolition of the arsenal.

The next part of the evidence he had to notice, was that of General Macleod, who seemed to think that if the whole army had been, as it was projected, up by the 4th, the object of the Expedition might have been attained; but it had been stated by the Commander in Chief of the Expedition, that it was impossible for the army to have arrived at Santyliet before the 6th. When asked as to the practicability of taking Antwerp by a bombardment, General Macleod stated, that on that point he could not be certain; but as the destruction of the ships, he had given it as his opinion that by the effects of a bombardment the inhabitants of the town and the garrison might be so overawed, as to induce them to surrender the ships; though he addmitted that object to be hopeless, when the ships had been taken up above the town. As to the idea of over-awing the inhabitants and the garrison, could it be for a moment supposed, that, in the present state of military strictness and discipline in the French territory, any such event could take place? or that the inhabitants and the military of Antwerp would in order to escape the dangers of our bombardment expose themselves to the vengeance of their masters? Besides, all General Macleod's calculations were founded on the supposition of good roads, of which, however, he knew nothing; & it was since known, that out of 25 miles of road, 5 miles were over a causeway, and the rest a deep sand. When asked what his opinion would be of the success of the expedition, if the roads had been as good as he supposed, and the other circumstances favourable, under the actual state of preparation of the enemy, General Macleod answered, that he had put the enemy entirely out of the question. The House could not but perceive, that to leave the enemy out of the question in calculations respecting the operations of war, was a very accommodating principle. It also appeared, from General Macleod's evidence, that considering the length of the town, and the distance at which batteries could alone be constructed, there could be little chance of destroying the arsenal or docks, when the shells should be thrown a distance of above one mile and a half at objects not distinctly discernable: that the place was not to be taken by a *coup-de-main*, assailable only by a bombardment, and then not to be expected to surrender till a lodgment should be made on the glacis.

Having thus disposed of the different plans of attack, as shews in the evidence, he had next to observe upon the plan of Lord Castlereagh, which, according to that Noble Lord's own statement, was not to consist of long protracted operations and yet was to have a powerful effect upon the affairs of the Continent; which was not to be directed to remote objects or a distant scene, and yet was amazingly to derange all the projects to Buonaparte; which was to take effect by a *coup-de-main*, and yet the troops were to be brought away in the moment of success. The Noble Lord, relying on the information he had received, expected that Antwerp could have been taken by assault; a circumstance actually impossible, according to the evidence of Sir Wm. Erskine. The information received and acted upon by the Noble Lord had been produced before the Secret Committee, and by them reported to the House. Though it appeared by that information, that the ditch was in some parts dry, owing to the falling in of the revetement, yet in other parts there was water, and Sir W. Erskine had given it as his opinion that the breaches in the revetement might, in twenty-four hours, be repaired by the masons of the town, and the water in the ditch might in one tide be raised from three to five feet deep which that officer would consider a wet ditch. When they considered that there existed but one or two passes, made use of particularly by smugglers, practicable for the purposes of assault, and that these passes could so easily be secured, the House would be sensible that there never had been a chance of success by assault. But the Noble Lord stated, that in the event of the assault proving unsuccessful, the object was to be attained by a bombardment. And here the Noble Lord, with accustomed versatility, was determined to have two strings to his bow; he was to have a bombardment, and a battering in breach; and whilst sending the whole disposable force of the country on a hopeless Expedition, employed himself in devising the means of executing his vigorous projects in every alternative. With this impression, the Noble Lord must in every case have his train of thirty pieces of artillery; and with them proposed to effect his *coup-de-main*; but when asked what his idea of a *coup-de-main* was, it appeared that it was to include an investment, a battering train, and a bombardment. It had been asked by the Noble Lord, whether the fortress of Schweidnitz had not been taken by a *coup de-main*; but he might as well have asked, whether Troy had not been taken in that manner, as apply the term *coup-de-main* to such a military operation as he had in view.

Next in the order of succession he had to notice Lord Chatham's projects. That Noble Lord, however, had no plan at all. He had been, to be sure, at Batz; but though he had remained a month in the country, he had never formed any plan whatever. He had himself stated, that he had not formed any plan in detail; that the mode of attack upon Antwerp was to depend upon circumstances; and that he had not thought of any plan for that purpose, because the army had not landed on the Continent. Strange it appeared to him that a General should defer devising any plan until he approached the end of his operations. But the ulterior objects had been given up, because the Commander apprehended that before he could proceed to accomplish them, he should have to undertake, perhaps, two preliminary sieges. The Expedition, he contended, ought never to have been sent out unless his Majesty's Ministers had been well informed of the actual state of Antwerp, as well as the number of sieges that must necessarily be undertaken, before operations could be commenced against that city. One might have thought that a General, sent out at the head of such an Expedition as that, in which the whole disposable force of the nation was employed, should have formed some idea of the operations he was to conduct and the sieges he had to undertake. It never had entered into the heads of any set of men but his Majesty's Ministers to send out an Expedition in such a way. The whole army, he apprehended, was sacrificed, by its having been sent out without knowing that the Expedition could not succeed but after several sieges, when the only chance of success rested upon the possibility of accomplishing its object without such previous sieges. The ground stated by Lord Chatham for relinquishing the ulterior objects, was the information he received that Antwerp was not in the state he supposed on his departure with the Expedition, its works having been repaired about the period of the sailing of the Expedition. The House had seen, by the evidence of Lord Chatham, what respect he paid to the information upon which his colleagues had acted, when he stated, that, on his arrival at his destination he saw no reason to believe or disbelieve the information upon which his colleagues had decided to put to hazard the whole of the disposable force of the country. Lord Chatham had said, that if even the whole of the information were true, much of the probability of success against Antwerp would have depended on the circumstance of its being attacked without the intervention of preliminary sieges, as the army was not in a state to undertake sieges, and a *coup-de-main* was not practicable. The same was the opinion of General Hope, respecting the *coup-de-main*. Sir W. Erskine, whose professional knowledge, displayed in his examination at the bar, entitled him to the admiration of that House—an admiration that must be enhanced by the consideration of the early age at which he acquired that knowledge, and the accurate recollection he preserved of the result of his practical observations after the lapse of a long period of time, had stated that, having been at Antwerp in 1794, he knew it to be seaure against a *coup-de-main*, and that in one week it might be put in a situation to stand a seige. It had been much insisted upon in the oral testimony at the bar, that was there were no guns on the ramparts. Antwerp was incapable of defence. But did Gentlemen not bear in mind that Antwerp had now been made a great naval depot, contained a vast naval arsenal, and could, consequently, not be deficient in the ordnance necessary for its defence? Sir William Erskine, too, had said that it was not unusual to preserve the artillery, provided for the defence of fortified towns, by removing them till wanted, from a state of exposure to the injuries of the weather. This led him to notice that little his Majesty's Ministers seemed to have attended to the use which might have been made of the seamen and marines of the French fleet; for the defence of Antwerp; how little they seemed to be aware that this description of persons were the best calculated to serve on a breach! If they doubted of the facts, let them ask Sir Sydney Smith—let them ask Bonnaparte how a party of seamen and marines from a single ship, at the memorable defence of Acre, arrested the victorious career of the French and army, obliged it to retire in disgrace from before that town. But in order at once to show the absurdity of any expectation of success from a *coup-de-main*, it was only necessary to state that they had it in evidence, that by means of a line of telegraph, information could be conveyed to Antwerp of the approach of our expedition before their anchors could be dropped in the Roompot. Sir William Erskine, too, mentioned his doubts to Sir R. Strachan before the expedition sailed; and it was by him mentioned to Lord Castlereagh, and it had since appeared that all the predictions of Sir William Erskine had been verified. Sir Eyre Coote considered the attempt as a *coup de-main* difficult and hazardous, the Marquis of Huntley did not think it practicable; and General Calvert was of the same opinion with Sir Eyre Coote. The Noble Lord then proceeded to make some observations on the defective arrangements which had been made for that attack upon Cadsand, and the impossibility that Lord Gardner could conform to his instructions by going into the Wieling passage without pilots. It had been said that the French force appeared at Cadsand by a fortuitous circumstance. But that was a species of accident that generally happened to the French armies. They had always a force sufficiently strong, and at the proper time, in every place where it was wanted. These, however, were fortuitous circumstances which seldom occurred in our Expeditions. But in reverting to the information upon which his Majesty's Ministers had acted, it appeared to him that there were peculiarities in it, which ought to have led them not to depend upon it. The person employed to procure this information, had stated the number that could be collected at Antwerp in five days or one week, but the result of such information went only to shew, that the towns were not garrisoned, not that a considerable force might not in a larger period of time be assembled. In proof of this they had the report of the French General to his Government, stating, that so early as the 3d of August, he had collected a considerable force at a point; where it might be seasonably d[...] any quarter attacked.

He had thus [...] which formed the found[ation of] all the calculation[s of the] Expedition against Antwerp, that it was morally, if not absolutely, impossible that it should succeed. It then rested with him to shew, that if it was not impossible for the Expedition that it should succeed, the nature and character of the arrangements made by his Majesty's Ministers for conducting it rendered success actually impossible. Upon this point the evidence would bear him out, by shewing that neither a soldier nor a sailor could have gone up to Santyliet within four days after the arrival of the expedition. The Noble Lord then took a review of the various particulars in the instructions to the different divisions, to prove this point, by shewing that the division of General Coote was ordered to Walcheren; that of Sir John Hope to the East Scheldt, to wait till a solid footing should be made in Walcheren by the reduction of Vere, Armeyden, and Haak, and then to take up a defensive position in South Beveland; that the division of the Marquis of Huntley was ordered against Cadsand, and then to cut off the retreat of the French from Flushing, by effecting a landing between Zouland and Flushing; and that the divisions of Lord Rosslyn and General Grosvenor were ordered to remain in the rear for twenty hours, and not to proceed to the ulterior objects till the investment of Flushing should be completed. The artillery too had been divided into two parts for the first and second object; and the second part had not sailed from the Downs till the third of August. From all these circumstances, and a variety of other passages in the evidence to the same effect, the Noble Lord inferred, that the army could not have proceeded to the ulterior object according to the arrangements of his Majesty's Ministers until after that period, when even the most sanguine looked upon success as impossible. These arrangements were, first that the ulterior objects were not to be prosecuted till the investment of Flushing was completen; 2dly, That Sir John Hope was ordered to take a defensive position in South Beveland; 3dly, that the war ships should not be involved in the narrow and intricate navigation of the Scheldt; and 4thly, that the artillery and ordnance had been divided into two parts, and the second had not sailed from the Downs till the 3d of August. As to the preparation for carrying this plan into execution, he should not think it necessary to refer to the evidence, but leave it to the House to decide, whether, on the supposition, the romancing suppositions on which it had been formed, it was possible that the Expedition could ever reach Antwerp. But if the noble Lord had ever entertained that expectation, the passages he had quoted from the evidence must shew him that there was no co-operation. Upon the subject of the conduct of the naval and military part of the Expediton, he was of opinion that no blame rested with either. But if any blame was to apply, that House had no right to interfere, unless it should be necessary to apply, by address, that the matter should be referred to the proper tribunal. He had a full persuasion, that the House would agree in the resolution, that no blame was imputable to the Naval or Military Commanders, *(Hear, Hear!)*

He had until then, considered the Expedition in a military point of view. It had been said that it had the elements to encounter, but it had a much more dangerous enemy to contend with in the disease brought on by its having been sent to that pestilential climate at that pestilential season. That disease was well known to professional men; it must have been known to his Majesty's Ministers. Lord Mulgrave, in the year 1794 commanded in Walcheren; and the brave troops he commanded suffered under the same disease, and that Noble Lord knew that on their return they fell equally victims to the destructive influence of the disease. Ministers had, however, not consulted one medical man either as to the mode of cure or what would be better for the prevention of this dreadful malady. It might be said that secrecy was necessary in the first instance; but what excuse could they plead for not having taken such advice on the repeated applications

for medical aid, medicines, and warm clothing for the suffering sick in the pestilential marshes of Walcheren. The Noble Lord then read extracts from the various pressing letters received on this subject from Sir Eyre Coote, inclosing the urgent applications of Mr. Webb for assistance to be sent out in a fast sailing vessel, from the second of September, downwards till at length, when half of the army had perished, two medical men were sent out to investigate the nature of a malady which had been long a matter of notoriety in this country. He came in the next place to consider the last; though not the least, important part of the question. He wished to ask his Majesty's Ministers, for in the evidence was continued no information, with what hope, with what prospect, with what possible chance of public advantage, they kept our brave troops in that pernicious climate, perishing ingloriously by the destructive ravages of its peculiar malady? He wished to ask how they could have reconciled such conduct to any notions of public duty, or national interest, after the information received from Sir Eyre Coote, that there were 3000 sick in this island in the month of September. How could the delay in sending out relief have happened, when Sir Eyre Coote, wrote so pressingly for blankets, warm clothing and medicines; communicating at the same time that the sick were lying in hospitals without roofs, and almost without medicines, and would actually have perished for want of these necessaries if they had not been relieved by the smugglers. He was not disposed to attribute all the blame to Government, but to the effect of that miserable subordination of departments which required that such applications should pass through three or four officers before it could arrive at the department whose duty it was to comply with it. The Secretary who conducted the affairs of the war should possess a controul over every inferior department and issue the necessary order directly to such. If the Medical Board had been efficient, he should not blame his Majesty's Ministers so much; but that Board was known to have been divided; and he believed the determination had been taken to get rid of it before the Expedition sailed. When it was known that our soldiery were perishing in such a manner, why had they been left to the ravages of the malady without immediate and effectual relief? When Lord Chatham relinquished the ulterior objects of the Expedition, why had not Flushing been completely, destroyed, and the army withdrawn from that frightful scence of contagion and death, whilst it could yet be called an army? They could not be told that it was necessary to keep Walcheren as a military proposition, because it would cost more to retain it than it was worth; because our frigates could not at any time remain in the Vere Gat, Ter Veer being within range of the shot and shells of the enemy; and because the island could never be maintained unless by keeping up a large permanent naval force to secure it. Could the population of this country supply the waste that would be the consequence of retaining possession of that unhealthy position? General Don, had, in the end been obliged to apply for reinforcements, in order to enable him to bring on his hospitals which would have been in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy, if the naval line had been forced. What could have induced the Ministers to be so callous to the representations of the sufferings of the army, which all the country sympathized in with the most painful feelings? Why had they delayed till the winter the evacuation, which should have taken place as soon as the ulterior objects of the Expedition had been given up? Were his Majesty's Ministers occupied in considering the means of retaining Walcheren, or of retaining their own offices? *(Hear, hear!)* Had the heart-rending accounts of the sickness of the troops made any impression upon their minds, they never would have exposed the army to the calamaties it had endured. That intelligence would have induced any other men to use their efforts to save a sinking, a perishing army? but it was the signal to them to renew their own disunion. *(Hear, hear!)* It was not against the enemy that they directed their powers, they employed them only in preying upon themselves.

"Validas in viscera vertere vires."

That time which they should have devoted to the public interests, and the preservation of the army, they employed in their paltry intrigues and Cabinet bickerings. The intelligence of the calamitous sickness of the troops was received on the 2d of September; on the 8th Lord Castlereagh resigned; and on the 17th Lord Liverpool's letter was dated, so that the whole of that period, which should have been taken up in devising measures for the restoration of the health of the army, was consumed in the most disgraceful squabbles for office.

The Noble Lord had but one more topic to touch upon, respecting the defence set up by Ministers, on the ground that they had retained Walcheren to effect a diversion in favour of Austria. He then commented upon the letter of Mr. Bathurst, and shewed from the date that it could not have had any effect in inducing the retention of Walcheren: as the Austrian Minister did not even know where Walcheren was, and the letter from the Court of Buda did not desire the continuance of hostilities on our part in Holland, but a diversion in the north of Germany. His Majesty's Ministers could not but be sensible then, that the question respecting the diversion was not made out by the papers. General Don had stated that this Expedition would have operated as a great diversion in favour of Austria, by making it incumbent on the French to send a large force to Brabant, which would other wise have marched to the Danube; as if any feeble efforts of ours could, at that dreadful period, have controuled the destinies of the Continent. There was also another opinion in favour of its having operated as a diversion, that of Colonel Mosheim. The only instance which he was able to mention, was the return of a battalion or two from Louvain. But at this very moment that Ministers were speculating in diversions, France had every where as great a force as was necessary for the complete defence of her vast Empire. In estimating the value of these diversions, it was the duty of the House to consider whether the advantages, likely to result from them to our allies, were sufficient to outweigh the calamities which they had inflicted on our own country. In stating the evidence on this subject, he had necessarily gone to great length, but the importance of the question he trusted would entitle him to the indulgence of the House. It was now his wish to turn his eyes away from the contemplation of the most calamitous and disgraceful Expedition in which this country had ever been involved: Expedition which failed, not through any defect of courage in the men who were employed in it, or of precaution or talents in the persons who commanded: but entirely through the ignorance, rashness, and impotence of those who planned it. This fatal Expedition had terminated in national disgrace, almost in national despondency. It was the bounden duty of the House to visit such imbecility and misconduct with its utmost indignation. He would now submit a set of Resolutions for the adoption of the House; to the greater part of this he could anticipate no possible objection as they were founded on the Minutes of Evidence, in the possession of Members. His Lordship requested that the Clerk, as he himself was almost exhausted, might be permitted to read the Resolutions; but this being against order, Lord Temple kindly undertook the task. They were as follows:—

1. That on the 28th of July last, and subsequent days, an armament, consisting of 39,000 land forces 37 sail of the line, 2 ships of 50, 3 of 44 guns, 24 frigates, 31 sloops, 5 bomb vessels, 23 gun brigs, sailed on the late expedition to the Scheldt, having for its object the capture or destruction of the enemy's ships, either building at Antwerp or Flushing, or afloat on the Scheldt; the destruction of the arsenals and dock-yards at Antwerp, Tornenx, and Flushing; the reduction of the Island of Walcheren; and the rendering, if possible, the Scheldt no longer navigable for ships of war.

2d. That Flushing surrendered on 15th of August, whereby the reduction of the Island of Walcheren was completed: and that on the 27th of August, all attempts on the fleet and arsenals of the enemy at Antwerp were, by the unanimous opinion of the Lieutenant Generals, declared to be impracticable, and were abandoned.

3. That the destruction of the basin, dock-yard, arsenal, magazines and naval store-house of the town of Flushing, and of such part of the sea defences as it was found proper to destroy, having been effected on the 4th of December, the Island of Walcheren was, on the 23d of December, evacuated by his Majesty's forces, and the Expedition ended.

4th. That it does not appear to this House, that the failure of this Expdition is imputable to the conduct of the army or the navy in the execution of their instructions, relative to the military and naval operations in the Scheldt.

5th. That on the 19th of August a malignant disorder shewed itself amongst his Majesty's troops; and that, on the 8th of September, the number of sick amounted to upwards of 10,243 men.

6th. That it appears by the Report of the Physician appointed to investigate the nature and causes of the malady to which his Majesty's troops were thus exposed, that the disease is one which prevails periodically in the islands of Zealand, and is of peculiar malignity there, and which constantly follows a law of season, appearing towards the end of summer becoming more severe in the autumnal months, declining in October, and nearly ceasing in November. That perfect recoveries are rare, convalesence never secure, and that the recurrence of fever quickly lays the foundation of complaints which render a large proportion of the sufferers inefficient for future military purposes.

7th. That of the army which embarked for service in the Scheldt, 60 Officers and 3,900 Men exclusive of those killed by the enemy. had died before the 1st of February last, and on that day 271 Officers and 14,260 Men were reported sick.

8th. That the Expedition to the Scheldt was undertaken under circumstances which afforded no rational hope of adequate success, and at the precise season of the year when the malignant disease which has proved so fatal to his Majesty's brave troops was known to be most prevalent; and that the advisers of this ill-judged enterprize are in the opinion of this House, deeply responsible for the heavy calamities with which its failure has been attended.

There was also a second set of Resolutions, as follows relation to the retention of the Island of Walcheren:—

1st. That Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, having, on the 9th of September, been left in the command of Walcheren, with an army of about 15,000 men, did, on that day, make an official report on the state of the island, the extent of force required effectually to guard it, the nature and condition of its defences, and the number of men then sick and unfit for duty; representing that after such his exposition, his Majesty's Ministers would be the best judges of the propriety or possibility of keeping the island; and adding, that the advantages must be great indeed which could compensate the loss of lives and treasure which the retention must necessarily occasion.

2. That on the 23d of September, Sir Eyre Coote, stated to his Majesty's Ministers, that the alarming progress of disease was such, that if it should continue in the same proportion for three weeks longer (as he added there was every probability that it would), our possession of the Island must become very precarious.

3d. That on the 6th of October Sir Eyre Coote, after stating that the number of sick was increasing, and that the effective force was thereby rendered so trivial, as to make the defence of the island, if it should be attacked, extremely precarious, did express his anxiety to be informed of the intentions of his Majesty's Government as to the future state of Walcheren.

4th. That notwithstanding these, and many other pressing representations, on the alarming condition of the troops, and the danger to which they were exposed, his Majesty's Ministers did neglect to come to any decision until the 4th of November, and that the final evacuation of Walcheren did not take place until the 23d of December.

5th. that on the 10th of September, the number of sick in the Island of Walcheren was, exclusive of officers, 6,938, and that the total number of sick embarked for England, between the 15th of September and the 16th of November, was 11,199, making in that period an increase of sick of 4268.

6th That although the great object of the Expedition had been abandoned as impracticable a large proportion of the British army was (without any urgent or determined purpose in view, or any prospect of national advantage to justify such a hazard, or to compensate such a sacrifice) left by his Majesty's Ministers to the imminent danger of attack from the enemy, and exposed during a period of more than three months, and under circumstances of aggravated hardships, to the fatal ravages of a disease, which on the 31st of August had been officially announced to be daily increasing to a most alarming degree.

7th. That such the conduct of his Majesty's advisers, calls for the severest censure of the House.

(To be Continued.)

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1810. 79

We have been favored with the following copies of Extracts from the Government Gazette of the Isle of Bourbon and two Proclamations published by Mr. Farquhar.

ISLE OF BOURBON GOVERNT. GAZETTE

JULY 21, 1810.

Det : Order.

Head Quarters, St. Dennis, 9th Ju[illegible]

Parole Rowley.

It is not possible for the Commanding Officer to be sufficiently expressive in returning his thanks to the several Brigades for their steadiness and discipline since their landing under the most trying circumstances. It is however particularly due to the first brigade under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser to no[illegible] their gallantry before the enemy yester[illegible]ing, in taking possession of the importan[t] [p]osts on the west-side of the river St. Dennis, and in maintaining their position against the enemy with all the advantages which he possessed.

To Lieutenant Colonel Macleod and the troops under his orders at the attack on St. Marie, the Commanding Officer considers much credit due for the activity with which that post was taken possession of.

The Commanding Officer is much obliged to the Officers of the Staff of the detachment as well as to such others as are personally attached to himself, for their activity in performing the different duties with which they were charged.

The Commanding Officer requests that Officers commanding brigades will pay the strictest attention to the discipline of the troops under their orders—And that they will be particularly careful that their arms &c. are in the most perfect order at all times, to carry the ulterior objects of this expedition into effect.

The 4th brigade under Lieutenant Colonel Campbell to embark immediately for St. Paul.

The 3d brigade under Lieutenant Colonel Macleod, will embark to-morrow at such hour as may be hereafter pointed out.

The first brigade under Lieutenant Col. Fraser will occupy St. Denis, and will do the duty of the garrison until further orders.

The detachment of Bombay Artillery will immediately embark for St Paul.

The whole of the Madras Artillery to remain at St. Denis until further orders.

Returns of Casualties with present states to be sent in by the different brigades to the Dep. Adjt. Gen's office without delay—Monthly Returns of corps &c. for June to be [illegible] in as soon as they can be prepared.

The Commissaries of stores, and of grain and provisions and the Sen. Officer of the Engineers to send in immediately to the Dep. Qr. Master Gen. returns of the stores, provisions &c. &c. in their several Departments respectively, which had deen captured at St Denis, as also of the stores &c. remaining from those originally embarked with the force.

Captain Elliot of the 5th Bombay N. I. is appointed Deputy Barrack Master General to the Island of Bourbon, Lieut. Dean of H. M. 86th Regiment is appointed Assistant to Captain Elliot in that department.

A salute of 17 guns will be immediately fired from the Royal battery, upon Mr. Farquhar being sworn in as the Governor of the Island of Bourbon and its dependencies.

By order of the Officer Commanding,
(Signed) E. PARKINSON.
D. A. G.

Det. Orders.

St. Denis, Tuesday, 10th July 1810

The following orders by Government are published to the detachment.

St. Denis, 9th July 1810.

G. O. By Government.

Robert Townsend Farquhar, Esq. having been appointed by the Governor General in Council to be Governor of the Island of Bourbon and its dependencies, and to exercise the powers vested the several Governments in India by the act the 33d of His present Majesty, he has this day taken the prescribed Oaths, and assumed the functions of Government, a copy of his commission is inserted in general orders, to be read to the troops at all the stations on the Island, and all persons in the Civil and Military service of Government are required to take notice thereof, and to obey the said R. T. Farquhar, Esq. accordingly.

Copy of the Commission.

The Right Honorable Gilbert Lord Minto, Governor General.

Sir G. H. Barlow, Baronet, K. B.
Lieut. Gen. George Hewitt *Commd. in Chief.*
William Petrie, Thos. Oakes and J. H. Casamaijor, Esquires. — *Councellors [of t]he Presidenc[y o]f Fort St. [Ge]orge.*

To all whom it may concern,

Greeting :

Whe[r]eas in virtue of the powers ves[ted] in [the] Governor General in Council, his Lor[dsh]ip [in] Council has judged it proper to appoint [Robert] Townsend Farquhar, Esq. to be Govern[or of] the Island of Bourbon and its dependencies, and to vest the said Robert Townsend Farquhar, Esq. with the entire Civil and Military Government of the said Island and its dependencies ; We the Governor General in Council do hereby require all persons in the Civil, Military and Marine service of his Majesty and of the Honorable Company, and all other persons whatsoever to obey the said Robert Townsend Farquhar, Esq. as the Governor of the said Island and its dependencies.—*Dated at Fort St. George, the thirtieth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten.*

By command of the Right Honorable Governor General in Council.
(Signed) A. FALCONAR, Chief Sec. to Govt.

(Signed) MINTO, G. H. BARLOW, G. HEWETT, W. PETRIE, T. OAKES, J. H. CASAMAIJOR.

A true copy.
(Signed) E. PARKINSON, D. A. G.

true copy.
(Signed) A. BARRY, Chief Sec. to Govt.

Sealed,
(Signed) A. FALCONAR, Chief Sec. to Govt.

Captain A. Barry having been appointed by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to be Chief Secretary to Government at Bourbon, his appointment is hereby notified.

Captain Barry is appointed Town Major of St. Denis.

Captain Carroll of His Majesty's 69th Regiment and Lieutenant Poggenpoble of the Madras Artillery are appointed Aid-de-Camps to the Governor.

Lieutenant Archd. Macleane of his Majesty's 86th Regiment, to be Fort Adjutant of St. Denis.

Lieutenant F. Macleane of the same Regiment, to act as Fort Adjutant until Lieutenant A. Macleane shall have recovered from his wounds.

Ensign Moberly of the Madras Native Infantry, is appointed Assistant to the Chief Secretary to Government.

Mr. Burch, Royal Navy, to be Harbour Master of St. Pauls, on a salary of 200 Star Pags. per month.

Mr Maughan to be Master Attendant at St. Denis ; Mr Gribb to be Assistant Do.

Captain Elliot to be Deputy Barrack Master General ; Lieutenant Deane, of H. M. 86th Regiment, Assistant do.

At the recommendation of Commodore Rowley, Lieutenant Lloyd of the Royal navy, is placed in charge of the signal posts on the Island, on a salary of 150 Star Pagodas per month.

Ensign Harris of the Artillery to be aid-de-camp to the Officer commanding.

Lieutenant Smith 2d Battalion 12th N. I. is appointed Assistant Commissary of grain and provisions vice Lambert resigned.

The Paymaster to the expedition will issue the Spanish D[ollar to] the troops at the rate of sixteen and one eight for ten Madras Star Pagodas, at 45 Fanams to the Pagoda.

The Spanish Dollar is worth two hundred colonial sols, or sixty-six billons and two thirds at three sols each billon, the component parts of the Dollar bear a relative value to it.

By order of the Governor.

By order of the Officer commanding the detachment.
(Signed) E. PARKINSON,
D. A. G.

(Signed) A. BARRY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

The detachment of H. M. 56th Regt. is attached to the 2d Brigade under Lieut. Colonel Drummond, in place of the royal marines, until further orders. The above brigade to march into St. Denis immediately. The Island of Bourbon is divided into two districts, the first or St. Denis, to be considered the North East, extending from Grand Chaloupe to Grand pays brulé, both places included.

The 2d, or South West district, extending from Petite Chaloupe to the ravine Tremblet, both places included. The first or North East district is placed under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Fraser.

The 2d, or South West under Lieutenant Colonel Macleod. A guard of compliment to be placed over the quarters of Col. Ste. Suzanne, consisting of one Serjeant and six Europeans.

A guard of one corporal and 2 privates to be posted over the house of Lieut. Col. Soleille during the night only, until further orders.

A Committee, consisting of a Captain and two Subalterns, to be furnished by the Artillery and Engineer's department, to assemble immediately, to take an account of all ordnance, military stores, &c. &c.

By order of the Officer Commanding.
(Signed) E. PARKINSON,
D. A. G.

Head Quarters St. Dennis,
Wednesday, July 11, 1810.

Det. Orders.

The following orders by Government are published to the detachment.

G. E. Government.

St. Denis, July 10, 1810.

Captain Newall, of the Madras Native Infantry is appointed Agent on the part of Government to take an account of all captured property and public buildings, &c. &c. and to act in concert with the Prize Agents nominated by the Navy and Army.

Captain Cullen of the Artillery, is appointed Assistant Commissary of Stores.

Mr. Surgeon Davis, appoi[nted] Garrison Surgeon at St. Paul, to which p[lace he] will immediately proceed and take char[ge] of the General Hospital to be established the[re].

Lieutenant Macleane Acting Fort Adjutant to do duty as Town Major till further orders.

Lieutenant Mitchell of H. M. 69th Regiment, is to act as Deputy Paymaster at St. Paul, till further orders.

By orders of Government.
(Signed) A. BARRY.
CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

By order of the Officer Commanding
(Signed) E. PARKINSON,
D. A. G.

Lieut. Colonel Fraser will immediately occupy the North East district in such manner as he may judge proper. The Commandant of Artillery will proceed to ascertain the exact quantity of ordnance and military stores at every post on the island, a return of which must be sent, as soon as possible.

The guards in the Garrison of St. Denis to be reduced to the smallest number that the nature of the different posts will admit of.

The Commissary of provisions will take immediate measures to supply the different posts of the north east district with provisions, according to the detail which will be furnished to him by the Officer commanding the district.

Lieutenant Mitchel of H. M. 69th Regiment is appointed Major of Brigade to Lieutenant Colonel Macleod's Brigade, vice Carrol appointed Aid-de Camp to the Governor.

Two Artillery men to accompany each detachment, which marches to-morrow morning to occupy the different post[s].

Captain Lamphier of H[. M.] 86th Regiment and Captain Moodie 1st B[att]alion 6th Regiment N. I. are appointed Prize [A]gents. The former on the part of His Majesty['s T]roops and the latter for those of the Company, [who] will proceed in conjunction with the Prize [Agen]ts, [of His] Majesty's Navy nominated by Commodore Rowley, to take account and charge of all public property.

Major Edwards of H. M. 86th Regt. is appointed Deputy Quarter Master General to the detachment, vice Vernon who resigns. Major Edwards will receive from Major Vernon all papers of public establishments that belong to that department.

By order of the Officer Commanding.
(Signed) E. PARKINSON,
D. A. G.

D. Orders. Head Quarters, St. Denis,
Thursday, July 12, 1810.

The following orders by Government are published to the detachment.

St. Denis, July 8, 1810.

G. O. By Government.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry S. Keating having been appointed by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to be Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief of the forces on the Island of Bourbon and its dependencies, and having this day taken the prescribed oaths, a copy of his commission is inserted in General Orders, and is to be read to all the Troops on the Island of Bourboun and all persons in the Civil and Military Service of Govt. are required to take notice thereof and to obey the said Lieutenant Colonel Henry S. Keating as Lieutenant Governor and Commandant of the forces.

By order of the Governor.
(Signed) A. BARRY,
SEC. TO GOVT.

By order of the Officer Commanding
(Signed) E. PARKINSON,
D. A. G.

The Right Hon. Gilbert Lord Minto, Governor General ;

Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. K. B.
Lieutenant General G. Hewitt Commander in Chief.
W. Petrie, Ts. Oakes, J. H. Casamaijor, *Esqrs.* — Counsellors of the Presidency of Fort St. George and its dependencies.

To all whom it may concern.

Greeting :

Whereas in virtue of the power vested in the Gen. Governor and Council, His Lordship in Council has judged it proper to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Henry S. Keating to be Lieutenant Governor and Commandant of the Forces on the Island of Bourbon and its dependencies. We the Governor General in Council do hereby require all persons in the civil, military and marine service of H. M. and the Hon'ble Company, and all other persons whatsoever to obey the said Lieutenant Colonel H. S. Keating as the Lieutenant Governor and Commandant of the forces of the said Island and its dependencies. Dated at Fort St. George, the thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1810.

(Signed) A. F.
Chief Sec. to Govt.

(Signed) MINTO.
G. H. B.
G. H.
W. P.
T. O.
J. H. C.

By command of the R. H. the G. G. in Council.
(Signed) A. F.
Chief Sec. to Govt.

True Copy,
By Order. E. P. D. A. G.
(Signed) A. B. Sec. to Govt.

Officers commanding districts are requested to send to the Deputy Adjutant General as soon as possible, a return of the different posts which [t]hey have occupied, with the strength of each [deta]chment and the name of the Officer com[mandi]ng it.

[By o]rder of the Officer Commanding.
E. P.
D. A. G.

D. ORDERS. *Head Quarters, St. Denis, Friday, 13th July,* 1810

The following orders by Government are published to the Detachment.

St. Denis, 12th July, 1810.

G. O. by Government,

St. Denis having been established as the seat of Government, the Governor is pleased to confer on Lieutenant Colonel Fraser the command of St. Denis, agreeably to the custom and subject to the rules established for the guidance of the Commandants of the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, with an allowance of Star Pagoda 150 a month.

With a view to husband the provisions on the Island of Bourbon, the Commissary of grain and provisions will be pleased to concert with the Paymaster the established allowance of money in lieu of the rations issued to the European and Native Corps who will in future have the option of receiving their allowance in money or in rations. The Commandant of the forces is requested to give directions to the Officers Commanding Corps and detachments to be careful that the allowance of money is laid out in the purchase of wholesome provisions and vegetables.

By order of Gov Off.
E. P.
D. A. G.

(Signed) A. B.
Chief Sec to Govt.

St. Denis, July 13, 1810.

G. O By Government

A detachment of one Subaltern and 30 Europeans to be sent as soon as possible on board the M[illegible] to remain in charge of the prison[ers] on board that ship until further orders.

All horses taken [illegible] since the landing of the troops, to be de[liv]ered over immediately to the Prize Agents.

By order.
(Signed) A. B.
Sec. Y. to Govt.

By order of the Officer Com.
(Signed) E. P.
D. A. G.

M. Orders. Head Quarters, St. Denis,
July 14, 1810.

The Lieutenant Governor Commandant of the forces having returned to St. Denis, all reports to be made to him.

By order.
E. P.
D. A. G.

PROCLAMATION.

AU NOM DE S. M. LE

ROI

D'ANGLETERRE.

R. T. Farquhar, Esquire, Gouverneur de l'Isle de Bourbon.

Sa Majesté trés gracieuse, le Roi de la Grande-Bretagne, ayant pris sous son gouvernement l'Isle de Bourbon ;

La présente proclamation est pour donner connaissance à toutes les personnes habitant la dite colonie, Européens, Créoles, Planteurs, Négociants Libres etc ; que les réglements observés, cidevant pour l'administration civile de la justice et de la police seront provisoirement conservés. Les mêmes lois et les mêmes usages en vigueur jusqu'à ce jour seront aussi provisoirement observés.

Les propriétes particuliéres des habitants seront plus particuliérement protégées et ils sont invités à apporter au marché comme à l'ordinaire, les divers produits de leurs plantations et de leurs jardins Les Anglais sont venus pour etablir une ferme et perpétuelle amitie avec les habitants de Bourbon, qui trouveront à vendre leurs denrées à d'excellentes conditions et qui jouiront de tous les avantages du commerce comme tous les autres sujets de S. M. Britannique.

A l'égard de l'administration des différentes branches du gouvernement, une nouvelle proclamation indequera dans quelques jours quel sera le mode de gestion. Elle indequera en même-temps les condiitons et les cas où l'on pourra accorder des permissions de commerce.

Tous les habitants remettront les armes de touto espêce qu'ils pourraient avoir, aux chefs des différents quartiers et ceux quy s'y soustrairaient seront punis sévèrement. Ceux des habitants qui auraient quelques réclamations à faire sur l'ordre cidessus, voudront bien les faire parvenir aux chefs et on y aura egard selon la justice des dites réclamations.

Jusqua'à nouvel ordre chacun continuera de remplir son devoir respectif et obéira aux ordres de ses supérieurs s'il ne veut encourir des punitions sérvéres.

Toutes les annonces et affaires publiques généralement quelconques se feront au nom de Sa Majesté Britannique.

Dieu conserve le Roi.

Le présent sera mis à l'ordre imprimé et affiché.

St. Denis, Isle de Bourbon, le 9 Juillet 1810.

Le gouverneur,

R. T. FARQUHAR.

PROCLAMATION.

AU NOM DE S. MAJESTE

GEORGES III.

Roi des royaumes unis d[e] la Grande-Bretag[ne] et d'Irlan[de].

La proclamation faite au nom de Sa Majesté Britannique en date du 9 Juillet, 1810, ayant

annoncé, que par une proclamation postérieure, les habitans de l'Isle de Bourbon seraient incessamment instruits du mode par lequel l'administration de cette Isle serait établie ; il a, en conséquence, été arrêté ce qui suit.

1°. Tous les établissemens écclésiastiques ; et les personnes qui remplissent des fonctions religieuses, seront conservés sous le Gouvernement Britannique, sous les mêmes loix et réglemens qui existaient en cette Isle, lors de sa reddition.

2°. Tous établissemens, tant judiciaires, que de police, seront également conservés et continués, *Durante bene placito*, sous le Gouvernement anglais, sur les mêmes bases, et d'aprés les mêmes réglemens qui existaient lors de la reddition de cette Isle ; sauf toutefois les modifications suivantes. 1°. Tous les jugemens seront rendus au nom de Sa Majesté George III, Roi des royaumes unis de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, au lieu d'être intitulés comme ils l'étaient par le passé. 2°. Tous les arrêts de la Cour d'Appel établie en cette Isle, contre lesquels on aurait pû se pourvoir pardevant les cours supérieures du Gouvernement Français, en France, comme par le passé ; seront, jusqu'à ce qu'il en soit autrement ordonné, presentés (dans les cas où les parties qui se prétendraient lezées le voudraient,) au Gouverneur de cette Isle ; lequel, aprés les avoir transmis à l'Assesseur judiciaire et magistrat de cette Colonie, pour prendre son avis et connaître son opinion donnera sa décision : dans tous les cas néanmoins, si les parties voulaient, se pourvoir en cassation pardevant Sa Majesté Britannique en son conseil, elles en auront le droit, comme elles l'avaient par le passé à l'égard du tribunal de cessation en France. Toutes fois' il n'y aura pas lieu au pourvoi en cassation dans toutes les matières où les condamnations n'excéderaient pas la valeur de quatre mille piastres.

3°. John Shaw, Esquire, Bachelier ez loix et avocat, a été nommé et commissionné assesseur judiciaire et magistrat, pour cette Isle et dependances.

4°. Les plaintes, autres que celles pour causes de delits militaires, qui pourront être portées contre les sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique actuellement dans l'Isle, ses ports rades et dèpendances, et qui n'étaient pas soumis aux loix de la colonie, seront jusqu'a nouvel ordre, portèes d'abord, par les parties plaignantes, pardevant l'assesseur judiciaire et magistrat, lequel les entendra et examinera, et en fera son rapport au Gouverneur qui statuera sur le merite des dites plaintes.

5°. Tous les habitans de cette isle peuvent et pourront jour des memes privilèges de commerce dont jouissent et jouiront lègalement les autres sujets de Sa Majestè Britannique aux Indes-orientales : il sera donne connaissance, des regles, réglemens et restrictions, relatifs au commerce, à tous ceux qui en auront besoin ; les [illegible] ordonnances, règles, réglemens, et restrictions seront à cet effet adresses, aux tri[illegible] toutes les douanes qui sont et qui seront établies dans la Colonie.

6° Tous les fonctionnaires public qui ètaient ci-devant tenus de faire les divers rapports concernant la partie dont ils étarent chargés, continueront à les faire de tems à autre, aux chefs des différents quartiers ; qui en les transmettant au gouverneur, le mettront à même de bien connaître, la situation de la Colonie, ainsi qu'il était d'usage de le faire sous le gouvernement français.

7° Quant aux autres parties de l'administration dont il n'est pas fail mention en la présente, il y sera statué incessament, et le gouvernement nommera, si besoin est, aux divers emplois en choisisant les personnes dont les mœures, les talens et la fidélite seront plus particulièrement connus.

8° Le gouverneur de cette isle recevra, en tous tems, soit par écrit, soit de vive voix, les justes réclamations que les habitans auront à lui adresser, afin d'y faire droit.

Enfin, aussitot la publication des présentes, chaque personne sera tenue de s'y conformer.

St. Denis, le 18 Juillet 1810.

Le gouverneur de l' Isle de Bourbon,
R. T. FARQUHAR,

Le Secretaire en chef du governement,
A. BARRY

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1810.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

Mr. Lethbridge said, he rose pursuant to his notice, for the purpose of doing what he had promised, when he last addressed the House on the subject of the publication of the Honorable Baronet ; he rose with a degree of embarrassment which he had never felt on any former occasion, for the purpose of making a complaint against an Honorable Member of the United Commons, for having, in his opinion, in the view he took of the subject, grossly violated the privileges of that House. It was not his intention at present to go further than to allow the public document which the Honorable Baronet had admitted to be published by his authority, to be laid before the House ; and in order to save the time of the House, he had marked the passages to which he meant to call their particular attention, and which, when read, he trusted would justify him to the House, in the charge he then made. He concluded by moving, that the paper in question be laid on the table of the House, and such passages as he alluded to be read.

The Clerk then proceeded to read from Cobbett's Weekly Register, the following "Address of Sir Francis Burdett to his Constituents," and the arguments thereon which occupied near two hours.

"Gentlemen.—The House of Commons having passed a vote, which amounts to a declaration that an Order of theirs to be of more weight than Magna Charta and the Laws of the Land, I think it my duty to lay my sentiments thereon before my Constituents, whose character as freemen, and even whose personal safety, depend, in so great a degree, upon the decision of this question—a question of no less importance than this : Whether our liberty be still to be secured by the laws of our forefathers or be to lay at the absolute mercy of a part of our fellow-subjects, collected together by means which it is not necessary for me to describe.

"In order to give to this subject all the attention to which it is entitled ; and to avoid the danger to be apprehended from partial views and personal feeling, it will be advisable to argue the question on its own merits, putting the individual (however we may deplore his present suffering) out of view ; though, at the same time, every man ought to consider the case his own ; because, should the principle upon which the Gentlemen of the House of Commons have thought proper to act in this instance, be once admitted, it is impossible for any one to conjecture how soon he himself may be summoned from his dwelling and be hurried, without trial, and without oath made against him, from the bosom of his family into the clutches of a jailor. It is, therefore, now the time to resist the doctrine upon which Mr. Jones has been sent to Newgate ; or it is high time to cease all pretensions to those Liberties, which were acquired by our forefathers, after so many struggles and so many sacrifices.

"Either the House of Commons is authorized to dispense with the Laws of the Land ; or is it not. If the Constitution be of so delicate a texture, so weak a frame, so fragile a substance, that it is to be only spoken of in terms of admiration, & to be viewed merely as a piece of curious but unprofitable workmanship ; if Magna Charta, and all the whole-some laws of England, be a dead letter ; in that case, the affirmative of the proposition can never be admitted ; but, if, the Constitution lives, and is applicable to its end ; namely the happiness of the community, the perfect security of the life, liberty, and property of each member and all the Members of the society ; then the affirmative of the proposition can never be admitted ; then must we be freemen ; for we need no better security, no more powerful protection for our Rights and Liberties, than the Laws and Constitution. We seek for, and we need seek for, *nothing new* ; we ask for no more than what our forefathers insisted upon as their own : we ask for no more than what they bequeathed unto us ; we ask no more than what they, in the Testament which some of them had sealed, and which the rest of them were ready to seal with their blood expressly declared to be '*the Birth-right* of the People of England ;' namely, 'THE LAWS OF ENGLAND.' To these Laws we have a right to look with confidence for security ; to these laws the individual now imprisoned has, through me, applied for redress in vain. Those who have imprisoned him have refused to listen to my voice, weakly expressing the strong principles of the Law, the undeniable claims of this Englishman's "*Birth-right.*" Your voice may come with more force ; may command greater respect ; and, I am not without hope, that it may prove irresistable, if it proclaim to this House of Commons, in the same tone as the tongues of our ancestors proclaimed to the Kings of old, 'NOLUMUS LEGES ANGLIÆ MUTARI or, in our own more clear and not less forcible language, 'THE LAWS OF ENGLAND HALL NOT BE CHANGED.'

"The principle fellow citizens, for which we are now contending, is the same principle for which the people of England have contended from the earliest ages, and their glorious success in which contests are now upon record in the Great Charter of our Rights and Liberties, and in divers other subsequent statutes of scarcely less importance. It was this same great principle which was again attacked by Charles the First, in the measure of ship money, when again the people of England and an uncorrupted House of Commons renewed the contest ; a contest which ended in the imprisonment, the trial, the condemnation, and the execution of the ill-advised King. The self-same principle it was, that was so daringly violated by his son, James the Second : for which violation he was compelled to flee from the just indignation of the people, who not only strip him of his Crown, but prevented that Crown from descending to his family. In all these contests, the courage, perseverance, and fortitude of our ancestors conspicuous as they were, were not more so than their wisdom ; for, talk as long as we will about Rights, Liberties, Franchises, Privileges, and Immunities, of what avail are any, or all of these together, if our persons can, at the sole will and command of any man, or set of men, be seized on, thrown into prison, and there kept during the pleasure of that man or set of men ? If every one of you be liable, at any time, to be sent to jail without trial, and without oath made against you, and there to be detained as long as it pleases the parties sending you there (perhaps to the end of your life,) without any Court to appeal to ; without any means of redress : if this be the case, shall we still boast of the Laws and of the Liberties of England ? Volumes has been written by foreigners as well as by our own country-men in praise of that part of our law, which, in so admirable a manner, provides for our personal safety against any attacks of men in power. This has indeed been, in all ages, the pride of our country ; and it is the maintenance of the principle which enabled us to escape that bondage, in which all the states and kingdoms in Europe were enthralled by abandoning and yielding it up and, we may be assured, that if we now abandon it, the bright day of England's glory will set in the night of her disgrace.

"But I would fain believe that such is not to be our fate. Our forefathers made stern, grim-visaged PREROGATIVE hide his head ; they broke in pieces his sharp and massy sword. And, shall we, their sons, be afraid to enter the lists with undefined PRIVILEGE, assuming the powers of Prerogative ?

"I shall be told, perhaps, that there is not much danger of this power being *very frequently* exercised. The same apology may be made for the exercise of any power whatever. I do not suppose that the Gentlemen of the House of Commons will send any of you to jail when you do not displease them. Mr. Yorke did not move for the sending of Mr. Jones to jail, till Mr. Jones displeased him : but it is not a very great compliment to pay to any Constitution, to say, that it does not permit a man to be imprisoned, unless he has done something to displease persons in power. It would be difficult, I should suppose, to find any man upon earth, however despotic his disposition, who would not be contented with the power of sending to prison during his pleasure, every one who should dare to do any thing to displease him. Besides, when I am told, that there is little danger that the Gentlemen in the House of Commons will *often* exercise this power, I cannot help observing, that, though the examples may be few, their effect will, naturally, be great and general. At this moment, it is true, we see but one man actually in jail for having displeased those Gentlemen ; but the fate of this one man (as is the effect of all punishments) will deter others from expressing their opinions of the conduct of those who have the power to punish him. And, moreover, it is in the nature of all power, and especially of assumed and undefined power, to increase as it advances in age ; and, as Magna Charta and the Law of the land have not been sufficient to protect Mr. Jones, as we have seen him sent to jail for having described the conduct of one of the members as an *outrage upon public feeling*, what security have we, unless this power of imprisonment be given up, that we shall not see other men sent to jail for stating their opinion respecting Rotten Boroughs, respecting Placemen and Pensioners sitting in the House ; or, in short, for making any declaration, giving any opinion, stating any fact, betraying any feeling, whether by writing, by word of mouth, or by gesture, which may displease any of the Gentlemen assembled in St. Stephen's Chapel ?

"Then, again, as to the kind of punishment ; why should they stop at sending persons to jail ? If they can send whom they please to jail ; if they can keep the persons, so sent, in jail as long as they please ; if they can set their prisoners free at the end of the first hour, or keep them confined for seven years ; if, in short, their absolute will is to have the force of law, what security can you have, that they will stop at *imprisonment?* If they have the absolute power of imprisoning and releasing, why may they not send their prisoners to York jail, as well as to a jail in London ? Why not confine men in solitary cells, or load them with chains and bolts ? They have not gone these lengths yet ; but, what is there to restrain them, if they are to be the sole judges of the extent of their own powers, and if they are to exercise those powers without any controul, and without leaving the parties, whom they choose to punish, any mode of appeal, any means of redress.

"That a power such as this should exist in an country it is lamentable to be obliged to believe but, that it should be suffered to exist, and that its existence should be openly and even boastfully avowed, in a country, whose chief glory has been its free constitution of government, is something too monstrous to be believed, if the proof were not before our eyes. Had the least doubt hung upon my mind of the illegality of the proceedings in the persent case, it would have been altogether removed by the answers given to the references made by me to the great luminaries of our law, and to the laws themselves. The argument, by which I endeavoured to convince the Gentlemen of the House of Commons, that their acts, in the case of Mr. Jones, were illegal. I shall now lay before you, in a more full and connected way than it could possibly be done by the Parliamentary Reporters ; and, in doing this, I shall do all that now remains in my power towards the correction of this, as I deem it, most enormous abuse of power, and most dangerous of all encouragements upon the rights and liberties of Englishmen. "I remain, Gentlemen,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"FRANCIS BURDETT."

Piccadilly, March 23, 1810.

[Then follows the Speech which he delivered in the House of Commons on the subject.]

The Speaker intimated to the Hon. Baronet, that then was the time to give any answer he might think proper to the complaint.

Lord Folkstone rose to order. He could not then see how his Hon. Friend (Sir F. Burdett) was called upon to give an answee to the charge against him. The Honourable Member (Mr. Lethbridge) had stated, that the Privileges of the House had been broken, and then he referred to a document which, occupied the time of the House upwards of an hour and a half in reading it. He thought it would be highly necessary for the Hon. Gentleman to point out in what manner his Hon. Friend had offended ? How the Privileges of the House had been broken?

Mr. Lethbridge could have no objection to point out the passages which struck him to be a breach of the Privileges of that House. He declared he had no personal hostility whatever to the Hon. Baronet. His motives on this occasion were those of a free born Englishman, representing as independent a body of the people as any in the kingdom of England. After quoting several passages, he concluded in observing that upon the grounds of these and several other passages, he made his charge of a gross violation of the privileges of that House by the Hon. Baronet.

The Speaker apprehended that it was the uniform practice of the House, when a charge had been so made, to hear the Hon. Member against whom the charge was made, in answer ; he therefore called upon the Hon. Baronet to proceed in his defence.

Sir F. Burdett felt himself quite at a loss what to say upon the subject. He was perfectly willing to abide by the decision of the House, but he really knew not what to answer. The Hon. Member had read a work, of which he avowed himself to the author ; but neither he, nor the House itself could as yet know what the ground of the particular charge was against him. There was a kind of assumption of crime ; but being called upon for a defence, when there was no charge, he knew not how to act. He should, however, retire, leaving it to the House to decide the question as they should think proper.

Sir F. Burdett then retired.

Mr. Wilson, to order, asked, whether the House was imperiously called upon to go into the consideration of the question then.

The Speaker replied, that in a question like this, nothing could preclude the discussion.

Mr. Lethbridge wished to know, whether the Hon. Gentleman on the other side, who pressed him so much, to state his arguments, supposed that he had his speech ready written ; and had nothing to do but pull it out of his pocket. He would now say but a very few words, because the subject did not admit of many, and because he was not in the habit of often addressing that House. He had two Resolutions to propose, which he trusted would be adopted, if the House wished to save the character of Old England and the country. If such things as what he complained of were allowed to pass, no man could tell what would become of the constitution. He wished the Hon. Baronet was now present to hear him, because he must allude to another statement made some time ago by that Hon. Baronet, who in the course of a debate in that House said that it had not a leg to stand on. He was not present when this statement was made ; but when he heard it his hair stood on an end (*a loud laugh*) Yes, he could assure the House that it had that effect upon him. He trusted that such practices as these would be put a stop to, and that the House of Commons would be no longer insulted with impunity. He would now move two Resolutions. The first was that it be the opinion of this House that a certain letter, signed "Francis Burdett," and published in Cobbett's Weekly Register of Saturday the 24th instant, is a libellous and scandalous publication, reflecting on the just rights and privileges of this House. And 2. That Sir Francis Burdett, Baronet, having acknowledged himself to be the author of the said publication, has grossly violated the privileges and insulted the dignity of the House.

Mr. Blatchford seconded the motion, as necessary not only for supporting the dignity of the House, but as there was a spirit going forth in the country of a most dangerous kind, —a spirit that was encouraged by a certain class of people, who, he hoped were few in number, but who were studying to overturn the constitution, by degrading the character and disputing the authority of the House of Commons. This spirit it was necessary to repel by every possible means.

Mr. Ponsonby recommended that this debate might be adjourned ; because, if it was to be done justice to, it would interrupt another business of very great importance ; he meant the Adjourned Debate on the Scheldt Expedition. He moved that the Debate be adjourned untill this day se'night.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, as an amendment to the motion, that the debate be adjourned till to-morrow.

Mr. Whitbread said, the Right Hon. Gentleman knew full well, that another great question, involving his own conduct and character as a Minister, was before the House. And he was not surprised that the Right Hon. Gent. would wish for any thing which might distract the attention of the House from that important subject. It would be impossible the debate on the Scheldt Inquiry could finish this night, and he would move to substitute Friday next as the fittest day for discussing the question of privilege.

Lord Folkstone believed, that no Member would be sorry should this question be postponed, for there was no question on which more learning and more law had been involved ; and, therefore, it was one which required very full deliberation. He hoped Gentlemen would come to this question, not inflated by strong notions relative to the existence of Jacobinism, but with a clear impression that the interests of the H. Baronet were at stake, & that a great constitutional doctrine might be decided by it.

Mr. Stephen did not think that the question should be delayed but for as short a time as possible. The present question involved in it the legality of the imprisonment of a British subject (Mr. Gale Jones) and it was as important to have that question decided as it was to decide that question in which the public character of his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Perceval) was involved.

Mr. Perceval appealed to all who knew him, to say whether it could be any object to him to have the question in which he was involved delayed for a day or two. He had no wish of that kind, but on the contrary was an anxious as any man to bring the business to a conclusi-

on. As to the charge made against him by an Hon. Member of wishing for something to interrupt the enquiry now before the House, he asked if he was the cause of this interruption Did he advise the publication of this libel o Saturday last? He thought there was not greater question ... present, nor one which the pri ile ... of the House, the ... racter and ... gnity of the House, an ... he would say the very exi ... ence of the constit ... on were more deeply involved. (Loud cries of ... ar! hear!) Therefore if the House passed th ... bu- siness over without notice there was an e ... to its privileges, and it would ever after d ... erve to be despised and trampled upon.

The House then divided, when the nu ... bers were for the adjournment til ... morrow ... for adjournment to Friday, 140 ...

Another division took place on the question whether the adjournment should be to Tuesday next; or to-morrow, when the numbers for the former were 138—for to-morrow 211.

The House afterwards resumed the adjourned debate on the Walcheren Expedition. The resolutions were supported by Mr. Ponsonby and Sir Jame ... ll, and opposed by General Craufurd ... Herbert and Mr. Marryat. General ... urd at the conclusion of a long speech, m ... ved the following amendment:

"Resolved, that the House, taking it into consideration the necessity of destroying the encreasing naval force of the enemy in the Scheldt, and also, from the situation of the war on the Continent, the propriety of effecting a diversion in favour of Austria, approved of the conduct of Ministers in sending out a great naval and military force which combined an essential national object with a general advantage to the war, and that Ministers are not responsible for the failure of the ulterior objects of the Expedition from the unforeseen circumstances of wind and weather."

He moved also a second Resolution, declaratory of the propriety of the retention of Walcheren.

At half past two the debate was again adjourned to Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY.

Sir E. Knatchbull moved the third reading of the Sydenham Inclosure Bill, which was opposed by Mr. Marryatt, who moved as an amendment, that the Bill be read a third time, this day six months.

After some observations from Sir E. Knatchbull, Mr. Curwen, Mr. Montague, Mr. T. Baring, Mr. Marryatt and Lord Cochrane, the House divided, and there appeared to be a majority of two in favor of the Bill

Mr Calcraft presented a Petition from certain Artificers, employed in one of his Majesty's yard, pray... that the Wages, which are at present paid qua...rly, may, in future, be paid weekly; and that they may be relieved from the payment of the Property Tax.—Ordered to lie on the Table.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

Mr. Sheridan rose, to move the Order of the Day, for resuming the Adjourned Debate, on the letter signed F. Burdett.

The Speaker having put the question.

Mr. Sheridan observed, that the question now before the House must be considered by every person present as one of the highest importance, but, however great might be its importance, he was convinced that every one on his side the House at least must wish it should not interfere with the great and important enquiry which the House had been for so long a time engaged in—(Hear! hear!) He would ask, would the House proced with precipitation, in a case in which precipitancy would be equally unjust to the House of Commons, and the individual concerned. He could see nothing of emergeney in the question which should prevent farther time being allowed to the House to deliberate upon previous to their being called on for a decision. He would refer to a number of precedents, but would occupy the time of the House only whilst he adverted to one; that was one which took place in 1779 and the person in that case complained of not being a member of the House, he (Mr. Sheridan) thought that rendered the case still stronger. The case be alluded to was that of a Mr. Mathews, who had published a handbill containing a libel on the House. The paper in question was delivered at the table of the House, and ordered to be referred to the Committee of Privileges, for that Committee to inspect and report upon its contents. If therefore it was then considered as regular to refer a question relative to a person not a member of the House to the Committee, it was certainly much more so in the present case.

The Speaker here intertrupted the Right Hon. Member, and stated that the standing order directed the Committee to sit on particular days, it was in fact existing in form but dormant in practice; and if the Right Hon. Gentleman wished to refer the present question to that Committee, he might do so by moving as an amendment that all ... latter part of the original motion be omitted, and to insert in its place that the said Paper be ...ferred to the Committ... of Privileges on any ... ay he might name.

Mr. Bland then rose, to o... r to the House a few words in support of the m... tion for Adjournment, which it was h... int... tion to propose. He felt perfectly conv... ced that his Hon Friend, who had bro... ht forward the present object, would not have ... ent himself for that purpose, had he only considered the consequence of so doing; having done so, however, he trusted he would not press its immediate discussion No danger could arise from deferring the discussion, but considerable danger might arise from defering the consideration of the great and important question, from which the attention of the House had been diverted, by the introduction of the present subject—(Hear! Hear!)—The present was also a question of that importance, which demanded the most grave and deliberate consideration. He should always consider the privileges of that House, as being of that nature, and more especially, where the liberty of the subject was concerned; he for one, under such circumstances, considered it to be a question of more serious importance to the public, that the failure of twenty Scheldt Expeditions; and the great importance of the question; was his reason for urging the House to take full time to deliberate upon it, before they come to a decision. With respect to the Paper now before the House, he had given all the attention which the shortness of the time would allow to it, and certainly did think the last passage pointed out by the Hon. Mover was a libel (Hear! Hear!) The other passages required more deliberate consideration than he had yet had time to give to them, before he should be enabled to give an opinion upon them. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving as an amendment, that the further consideration of the question be adjourned till to-morrow (this day) se'nnight.

Mr Lethbridge said, he could not consent to the amendment proposed by the Hon. Gentleman, who had just sat down; he had placed himself in the hands of the House, and whatever decision they might come to he should submit to it, perfectly satisfied with having done what he conceived to be his duty. He should not attempt to follow the Hon. Gentleman through all his arguments, but he would assure him, with a sincerity equal to that which the Hon. Gentleman had assumed, and he gave him all possible credit for his assumption, that he had not lent himself to any person. He never had, and he never would lend himself to any set of men—(Hear! hear! hear!)—he had followed the suggestions of his own mind, unbiassed by any party prejudices whatever.

Mr. Curwen could not but regret the interruption which the introduction of the present question had given to the serious discussion in which they had been previously engaged, with respect to the paper laid before the House; he had not yet been able to give it that attention which he thought its importance demanded. He thought it called for reprehension, but if called upon to give his vote directly he could not go the length of supporting the Hon. Gentleman's motion. The right of imprisoning was one which the House must have and ought to possess, but he thought it was a power which should be enforced as seldom as possible, and not on slight occasions.

Mr. Owen hoped the House would not be intimidated from asserting its just rights and privileges.

Mr. Whitbread declared, he never rose to speak on a subject, which he considered of greater importance than the present; and it was on account of its importance, that he moved the Adjournment. The Hon. Gentleman who brought forward the measure had denied having lent himself to any person, he (Mr Whitbread) believed him, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer had taken advantage of the Hon. Gentleman and made the thing his own He had hailed it as a Godsend, which would serve to divide the attention of the Public The Right Hon. Gentleman had, no doubt, heard there was many a slip between the cup and the lip, he would also tell the Right Hon Gentleman that many things happened between the halter and the galows.—(Loud cries of Hear! hear! from the Ministr'al said of the House) He meant nothing; if things were carried to the extremity, he did not think the Right Hon Gentleman would deserve to be beheaded. The Hon. Mover and Seconder of the Address, had said, that the language used in the docummen was only part of a system adopted to degrade that House. Why the late Mr. Yorke, he begged pardon, the Mr. Yorke, late a Member of that House—(a laugh)—had used the same words; he began to imagin it was Mr Yorke himself, speaking through another organ; but this was one of the legacies left to the House by the Teller of the Exchequer. The Hon Gentleman (Mr. Lethbridge) said, he had heard such language from the Hon. Baronet (Sir F. Burdett) as had caused his heir to stand an end; he (Mr. W.) hoped, when next the Hon. Gentleman felt these sensations, in consequence of any expressions which might fall from Members of that house, he would immediately move, that the words be taken down; he recollected a time when the Hon. Gentleman's sensitive faculties were not so much alive on one occasion when he brought forward a motion in that House on the subject of double-barrelled guns and other deadly weapons—(a laugh). With respect to the Paper now before the House having only read the letter once, and heard the argument read over by the Clerk, he had not had an opportunity of forming a judgment upon it; and in case time was not given to him he could not come to a decision of guilty or not guilty. If, therefore, he should be compelled to give an immediate vote, he must decide on the said of mercy, and say innocent. What were the motives of the Right Hon. Gentleman in pressing the discussion he could not say, he conjectured, however, what they were, and he trusted they would be disappointed; the Right Hon. Gentleman looked forward to popular feelings, which he flattered himself would divert the attention of the Public from other objects, but he (Mr. Whithread) trusted the people of England were too sensible ... be led thus in error, whate... might be the ... of the present debate. The Hon. Member co...ded a long and animat... speech by suppor... the motion for adjournment.

Mr. Sidney Yorke hoped the legacy ... to the House by the Teller of the Exchequer, would be remembered and acted upon in that House, whatever might be urged against it by any brewer of bad porter.—(Loud cries of chair, chair! order, order!)

Mr. Whitbread said, he was not at all surprised by the feelings expressed by his friends near him, but he assured the House he was no otherwise affected at the sarcasm of the Hon Gentleman but as a tradesman; he did not however think the Hon. Gentleman was justified in calling him a brewer of bad porter, he trusted he had not so far disgraced his father's memory, & he assured the Hon. Member if he would order a cask he should have it of the best quality, and he hoped all the friends as well as the enemies of the house of Yorke, would drink the Hon. Gentleman's health out of it.—(Loud cheers, and cries of hear! hear! from all part of the House)

Whilst the noise continued, we understood Mr. Yorke to have apologized for the expression which had fallen from him in the heat of debate.

Mr. Croker said the puestion was one which in volved the dignity of the House in the highest degree, and would in his opion, admit of no delay.

Sir S Romilly said this was a question in which the House were not only judges in their own cause, but had the power of accusation, trial, condemnation and punishment within themselves; it, therefore, did not become them to assum the appearance of sharp accusers at the time they were called upon to vindicate their rights. Whatever might be the opinion of others, he confessed he had great doubts as to the nature of the publication in question, and as long as these doubts existed, he must vote on the side of merc... or the person accused That this discussion sh... uld have provoked resentment and sharp retorts, he exceedingly lamented; and in t... temper the House appeared at that moment he was satisfied of the propriety of adjournin... the question

The Chancellor of ... Exchequer cou... conceive how his Hon. F... d. wh... just sat down, could entertain an... degree of doubt whether the paper in question was a libel or not. In order to prove this allegation, the Right Hon. Gentlemen entered at length into at general commentary upon the law and facts of this subject. If the House hesitated to pronounce the same sentence on Sir Francis Burdett which it had inflicted on Mr. Jones, it would have sunk low indeed. In doing this hey would be truly ascerting the rights of the people of England, and they would do it distinctly, fairly, ond impartially.

Lord Folkstone declared, as this was merely a question upon the propriety of adjourning the debate, and not on the merits, he should reserve himself for that occasion. The Right Hon. Gentleman had alluded to this Paper as libellous, and laid great stress on the sort of resistance it held out, but he desired the Right Hon. Gentleman to consider the question well, and defied him to deny, that in the eye of every impartial man, legal resistance was the only resistance alluded to in the Paper then before the House.

Mr. Adam said, that for his own part, he was unable, at present, to make up his mind on this case, until he consulted authorities upon it. He wished for an opportunity for examining that opinion, as well as the reason on which it was supported. At present the House could not be sufficiently acquainted with the case before it; and therefore, he would vote for the adjournment.

The Attorney General admitted that it would not become the dignity of the House, to be precipitated in its decision; but it could not be recollected, that on Monday last, a notice was given, that this question would be discussed; and, therefore, Gentlemen had sufficient time to inquire into authorities. The House had besides, come to a resolution yesterday, that the question would be discussed this day; and to grant a longer time, would only be an argument for granting still further time in other cases.

Mr Bathurst thought, that although this was a question of privilege, yet there being a question of still more importance before the House, it was fit this should be postponed.

Mr. Tierney was of the same opinion.

Mr Dundas supported the motion.

After some further observations from Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Dennis Browne, Sir Wm. Grant, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Blatchford, and Mr. Lethbridge, the question for adjourning the debate till to-morrow (Thursday) se'nnight was agreed to without a division.

THURSDAY.

The adjourned debate on the Expedition was resumed. The resolutions were supported by General Tarleton, Lord Pollington, Lord G. Grenville, Mr. Grattan, and Mr. Whitbread; and opposed by Mr. Rose, Mr. W. Fitzgerald, Mr. Canning, and Capt. Parker. At two o'clock the debate was again adjoaned.

FRIDAY.

The debate on the expedition was resumed, Sir Thomas Turton, Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Bahturst, Mr. Broughman, and others, supported the resolutions, and General Loftus, Mr. Peele, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, opposed them. At half past four the House divided.

The first division took place on the original resolutions, when the numbers were

Ayes	227
Noes	275
Majority for Ministers	48

The second division was upon General Craufurd's Amendment,

Ayes	272
Noes	232
Majority for Ministers	40

The third division was, on the question of censuring the retention of Walcheren, which was negatived,

Ayes	224
Noes	275
Majority	51

The last division that took place was on the question of approving the conduct of Ministers in the retention of Walcheren—

Ayes	253
Noes	232
Majority for Ministers	21

Adjourned at twenty minutes past seven,

LONDON,—MARCH, 29.

DISPATCHES FROM CADIZ—DREADFUL HURRICANE THERE.

Government received dispatches from Cadiz this morning—a Mail is also arrived. We grieve to announce the effects of a tremendous hurricane in the harbour of Cadiz on the 6th, 7th, and 8th inst. So tremendous was it, that it drove on shore four Spanish line of batt... ships and one Portuguese, numerous merchantmen, and some transports.—The line of battle Ships were driven to the side of the harbour occupied by the enemy, but they have not derived any advantage from that event, as four of the five were burnt, and the other got off. Those that were burnt were the least serviceable ships of the fleet, and were not considered as fit to go to sea again. We have inserted underneath some further details relative to this dreadful hurricane. The British squadron rode out the hurricane and received no damage.

Mr Wellesley reached Cadiz on the 4th. A reinforcement of three British ships of the line arrived at the same time: the enemy had made ...s advances at the date of these dispatches, whi... ...f the 17th; and a letter from the highest ... ...tates Cadiz to be very strong, and not likel... to fall into the hands of the enemy. Admiral Alvas has been removed from the command of the fleet to another situation, and Villivicosa, a man of the most patriotic principles, and extremely attached to the British, has been appointed in his stead.

Our Portsmouth letter states, that the enemy had made themselves masters of the Isle of Leon to the environs of Cadiz, but this statement is not borne out by the Government dispatches.

List of Ships run on shore in Cadiz Bay, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of March, 1810.

Montanes, 74, burnt.
San Roman, 74, burnt.
Conception, now burning, 13th, 6 a. m.
A Portuguese 74, burnt.
A ship transport, with troops, No. 321.
A brig ditto, cargo unknown, letter L. Y.
English Merchant ships..............2.
American ditto..........................7.
Spanish ditto............................11.

On shore in the Carraccas.

Pleton, 74, got off, and secured at the Carraccas.
Paz frigate, burned.
Mercurio sloop, safe.
A Portuguese brig of war, got off.
A Spanish brig of war, on shore off the Pontabus, safe.
Men of War, 9—Merchantmen, 22—Total, 31.
An English letter of marque sunk in the harbour, loaded with bale goods, and very valuable.

List of British Ships that have suffered during the violent gale at Cadiz, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of March, 1810.

Brig Jolly Tar, of London, Davy, lost, with the greater part of her cargo, saved.
Brig Experiment, of ditto, Smith, lost, with part of her cargo, all the crew saved but one.
Brig Henrietta, of Port Glasgow, Collins, burnt by the enemy, crew all taken but one.
Brig Mary, of Gibraltar, Bocalich, parted from her cables.
Schooner Resolution, Davis, ran ashore.
Transport ship Britannia, Clark, parted from her cables.
Transport Osbourne, Watson, loss of bowsprit, cables, &c.
Transport Three Sisters, Tapp. great damages.
The Henrietta, of Gibraltar, White, lost with all her cargo; crew saved.
Bark Robert, Jones, cut his hawser.
Transport ship Rosina, Rudstone, cut her cables.
Sloop Mary, of Leith, Milikin, cut her cables.
Ship San Nicola, Brocklesby, lost with all her cargo; crew saved.
Sloop Nelly, of Dumpbries, Strachan, parted from both her cables.
Transport Fox, lost with ordnance stores.
Schooner Provdience, Hinckley, lost with a cargo from Liverpool.
Transport, supposed Richard, with 130 men of the 4th Regiment, bound for Gibraltar, but which put in by stress of weather; crew prisoners.
Polacre, Salvado Camilla, lost a cable.
Transport brig Acton, lost her masts.

According to all that can be collected, about 36, English, Spanish, and American ships have suffered.

The following are extracts from the Papers and Letters brought by the Mail:

"CADIZ, MARCH 13.

"We were visited by a most tremendous gale of wind on the 7th and 8th inst. by which about 36 vessels have suffered severely. As yet we do not know the full extent of the loss. Three Spanish ships of the line, one frigate, one Portuguese ship of war, and nine English merchantmen have been lost or burnt by the enemy; nine more English merchantmen have suffered severely."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

"In consequence of the violent storm experienced in the course of last week, and the like of which never was witnessed before in point of the violence of the gale or of the heaviness of the sea, f... ...ls, and the ...nish ships of war, Purissima, ..., Sa... Roman, and Montanes, with the Portugue... ship of war La Maria, were lost on the S. coast of the bay. The frigate Paz was also lost,

but the Pluto, which also got ashore, was brought afloat again. The greater part of the said ships having got aground at high water, all attempts to save them must have been useless. In order therefore to prevent the enemy from rendering himself master of them, the Portuguese ship of war Montanes, and the frigate Paz, were burnt after all useful stores as well as the cargoes had been taken out. The enemy also set fire to some merchant vessels, and having appeared on the beach during the storm, 500 men strong, his force was fired upon from the castles and our advanced parties.

"The enemy had completed the camp of Algalda, and it would seem that he intends to form another close to the Castle of St. Catherine.

"MARCH 17.

"Several transports from Lisbon, have arrived here, under convoy of His Majesty's Ships [illegible]za, and Myrtle, with three British and one Portuguese Regiments, and two companies of artillery. We expect others from Gibraltar the first easterly wind. All communications with the interior is for the present stopped by the French, who are a few miles fr[illegible] us.

Dispatch from Brigadier Don J. A. De la Torre, Commander of the Point of Suazo, dated 23d February.

"The Captain Commandant of the flying parties destined to protect the operation of destroying the battery which the enemy were erecting on Chiclana Point, has informed me that this has been completely effected. All the works which the enemy had formed, having been levelled with the ground.—On our side we had one killed, and two wounded, of the Regiment of Ireland, and one of the Imperial Regiment of Toledo, who suffered a confusion.

"The enemy, according to every appearance, suffered considerable loss, as there was a great quantity of blood in the battery. There were found five muskets and as many knapsacks, besides cloaks and other things.

"JOSE ANTONIO DE LA TORRE.

"Suazo Point, Feb. 23.

"The Major General Don Vicente Iglesias, in a dispatch of the same date, sends advice that on the same day, at a quarter past two in the afternoon, a flag of truce, with a trumpet, presented itself, but was not admitted, in consequence of the orders of his Excellency the Duke de Albuquerque, and it was given to understand so by two discharges of musketry from our advanced guard."

FRENCH COMMERCE.

The following article explains the footing upon which the commerce with France stands, according to the latest determinations of Bonaparte :—

"*Extract of a Letter from the Minister of the interior, to the Prefect of the Seine.*

"Paris, March 12, 1810.

"1. The licences will contain, as before, an obligation to export three-fourths of the tonnage in agricultural produce of the growth of France ; half the cargo to consist of wine or brandy ; the other half to be composed at pleasure of whatsoever articles are permitted to be exported by our Custom-house laws.

"Licensed vessels may import all such articles of produce and merchandize as are permitted by our laws : in which are not included tobacco, cotton-wool and yarn, cotton cloths, colonial and East and West India produce—excepting, nevertheless, dye-woods, guaiacum, drugs used for the purpose of dyeing, shumac, Peruvian bark, and medical drugs. A list of the articles coming under the denomination of drugs for dyeing will be contained in a special instruction to be given by the Counsellor of State, to the Director General of the Customs.

"3. The licenses shall be paid for at the rate of 20 f. the ton, and in proportion to the burthen of the vessel ; but the maximum for any license is fixed at 600 fs. ; that is to say, that there will be no additional charge for any burthen above 300 tons.

"The out-fitter, on being informed that the license is in the hands of the Prefect, will repair to the office of the Receiver General of the Department, or that of the Receiver for the District, where he will deposit the fee payable at the rate of 20 f. per ton. The license will be delivered to him on producing their receipt."

The Supplement to the Gazette of Saturday contains the accounts of the military and naval operations against the Dutch Islands of St. Martin, St. Eustatius, and Saba.—In his letter to the Admiralty Lord Cochrane says—"I have the satisfaction of announcing to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the flags of France and Holland no longer wave in the Antiles ; an event singular in itself, and I hope will prove beneficial, to my country."

The Provisional Government at Cadiz, it is said, have consented to the removal of all the Spanish and French ships of war in that port to Minorca, and to allow that Island to be occupied by British troops.

LONDON,—MARCH 30.

A Mail from New York arrived this morning with papers and letters to the 21st ult. We had received last week American papers to the 20th. The following are the only articles worth extracting :—

Extract of Letter from an eminent Member of the Congress, dated on the 11th.

"The Committee will not report on Macon's Bill until after they meet on Tuesday. It is hoped that reason will be the guide, and the Bill be amended by striking out the Commercial Restrictions. Smith, Hillhouse, and Crawford of the Committee, and a large majority of the Senate, are in favour of so doing. It will be a bright day for commerce to be once more unshackled from the oppression of our own Government."

Extract of another Letter from Washington, dated February 4.

"Macon's Bill has not yet been discussed in the Senate. Its long sleep in the situation it is now in, is not much in its favour. I begin to think it will never wake in good health."

NEW-YORK, FEB. 20.

A Mr. Clarke, of Albany, has challenged De Witt Clinton. The latter did not choose to fight, but submitted the affair to the Senate, as a breach of the Privileges of a Member of that House. The cause of the challenge is not known.

LONDON,—APRIL 5.

We received this morning *Moniteurs* and other Paris papers to the 29th of last month. They contain the following Decree.—

Our Imperial Palace of Compiegne, March 25.

"*Napoleon Emperor, of the French, King of Italy, protector of the confederation of the Rhine, mediator of the Swiss confederacy, &c. &c. &c.*

"Wishing to mark the epoch of our marriage by acts of indulgence and benevolence, we have decreed, and decree as follows.

TITLE 1.

"The individuals detained at the publication of the present Decree, by judgments of the Correctional Police, and who, having undergone the term of imprisonment, are still retained, or might be detained after the time is expired for the payment of fines or expences, shall be released from paying the said fines or expence, and shall be set at liberty at the expiration of the time fixed for their punishment.

"All persons detained for forest offences shall be set at liberty, and all prosecutions for such offences shall cease from the publication of the present Decree.

TITLE II.

"Our Ministers of Finance and the Treasury shall present a Report upon each of the individuals detained, or liable to be taken up for debts at the requisition of the agent of the public treasury, or receivers of public contributions in order that we may judge who may obtain their enlargement or discharge from the power of arrest.

TITLE III.

"All debts due for months of nursing, contracted towards the office of nurses by parents of Paris and the Department of the Seine, from the 9th of Oct. 1799, to the end of March, 1810 are remitted.

TITLE IV.

"Six thousand retired soldiers having served at least one compaign, shall be married the 22d April to girls of their Communes, who shall have a dowry of 1200 francs from Paris, and 600 from the rest of the empire.

TITLE V.

"A free pardon is granted to all non-commissioned Officers and soldiers of our troops by sea and land, who were in a state of desertion, whether they have been condemned or not, at the date of this Decree."

Gottenburgh Mail and German Papers arrived this morning to the 24th ult. The former has brought no news—the latter but little. The Emperor of Russia has sent a congratulatory letter to Bonaparte upon his marriage. His Imperial Majesty must no doubt be *particularly happy* at an event which is likely to be of such *beneficial* consequences to himself. If we could rejoice at any thing that tends to confirm the authority of Bonaparte over the Powers of the Continent, we should rejoice at the disappointment of Russia, who assisted Bonapartes against Austria, hoping that the final destruction of the latter was intended, and would be accomplished ; and who now finds Austria in the closest alliance with France, and in a situation no longer to dread, but to be dreaded by Russia.

There is no truth in the report of Peace having been concluded between Russia and Turkey—On the contrary, the Port has ordered 150,000 fresh troops to be brought up immediately, to reinforce the Grand Vizier, the Russian army having again advanced.

The Paris Papers, particularly the paper printed in English at Paris, and known to be quite as official as the *Moniteur*, has recently animadverted upon the probable influence of Bonaparte's marriage upon the War between this Country and France. Confessing that the difficulties of accommodation are very great, the Paris paper yet thinks that the marriage may lead to a Peace.

OF THE PROBABLE INFLUENCE OF THE MARRIAGE OF BONAPARTE AND THE ARCHDUCHESS.

(FROM THE ARGUS.)

"The influence of this news is already felt in Spain, where the barriers which England believed she had for ever established between the Spaniards and the French, fall unresisting, and as it were by enchantment. That peninsula once pacified, the fatal wheel, from the motion of which many calamities have flowed, is stopped ; the System of Europe becomes fixed, and the Continental Powers will soon agree with respect to their relations with England ; for, when once their interests are the same, means of pursuing those interests will not differ, Even England, having the lever of discord no longer at her command, will probably see, in the alliance of Austria and France, reason or pretexts for changing her policy. This alliance will extinguish, without the chance of revival, the hopes of those ignorant or perverse men, who always wished to regard treaties of peace merely as suspensions of hostilities. The English people, too, whose interests are not those of ambitious Ministers, or rapacious smugglers, will have occasion to congratulate themselves on an event in which the rest of Europe rejoices. Its first effect will be to weaken those prejudice which aggravate existing animosities, and prevent approximation, and from this state of things unexpected results may spring.

"In considering the moral and political situation of the two belligerents, an accommodation appears at first sight very distant. It is certain that the pretentions advanced by the British Government are incompatible with the honour and prosperity of other nations ; but that incompatibility has no reference to the existence of England as a geat power in the European system. Doubtless the advantage of an insular position, the superiority of her Navy, the wealth of her Colonies, the extent of her commerce when unfetted, the developement of her industry, and the high degree of her civilization, must always assure to her a distinguished place among nation, unless Expeditions such as those of Spain and Walcheren—Negociations such as those of America—an immense waste of men and money—or a succession of bad Ministers, bring on a rapid decay, or cause her suddenly to fall, by some great commotion, from the eminent rank to which the influence of genius and of circumstances has raised her. God forbid that we should consider her prosperity incompatible with the repose of the world ? But as it had been demonstrated that the greatness of the ambitious views of her Government has weakened her relative force, and that the cupidity of her monopolists has produced the revolution which her commerce experiences, it is consoling to reflect that she will return to more just ideas and that an event, which now fills France and Austria with joy, may prove a happy epoch for the whole of Europe."

THE COURIER,—APRIL 7.

We shall not be suspected of partiality towards Mr. Gale Jones ; still less of approving the general conduct of Sir F. Burdett. But when great questions arise, individual character should be put out of consideration : and care should be taken that we do not permit our most valuable rights and privileges to suffer, from an indisposition towards those whom accident party-spirit, caprice, or patriotism have brought forth to defend them.

The speech of Sir Samuel Romilly so fully comprehends all we would wish to say on the great question discussed in his House of Commons last Thursday ; so fully, so entirely do we subscribe to every word it contains, a deep and lively gratitude to that most constitutional and patriotic Lawyer for his masterly defence of our dearest liberties, that we are unwilling to disturb the impression which his admirable argument must have made on every cool and impartial mind that entertains a love of freedom. That distinguished Lawyer contended for the necessity of reviewing the case of Gale Jones before the House could pronounce upon the case of Sir F. Burdett—We contended for the same in the view we took of the two cases last Monday. If the commitment of Jones was illegal, than nothing that had been said by Sir Francis, applicable to, and bearing upon that case should be very censurable. The opinion that influenced the majority in the vote given against Sir Francis was, that the House had exercised a legal power in the committal of Jones, and that the Baronet, in charging the House with doing an unjust act, and violating the law of the land, had been guilty of a scandalous libel and breach of privilege. They decided against the Baronet, as it appears to us, not upon those part of this letter and argument, that were irrelevant to the case of Jones, but upon those that were relevant. What our opinions is upon Jone's case, we shall not repeat : we see no reason for retracting it.

Precedents of practice, not of law, may no doubt be quoted in numbers as well for as against the right of the House of Commons to commit for libel ; but this is the first time the question has been fully and fairly agitated ; and notwithstanding the decision, we are persuaded the discussion has given such a mortal blow to the privilege claimed as it will not longer survive.

For, are we to call ourselves Freemen, and yet be liable to be sent to goal, without trial, for commenting on the proceedings of the most powerful political institution in the State ? The institution from which we derive misery or happiness as a people ?

If libels be published, let Members move the House to refer them to the Committee of Privileges, with instruction to order prosecution. But it is beneath the dignity of the House to resort to inferior Courts ? Does not the King resort to those Courts ? It is but a few days ago that a supposed libel against his Majesty personally was tried in the Court of King's Bench. Is there any want of dignity in appealing to the Law, which we have hitherto understood to be superior to all other things ?

No man questions the rights of the House to remove in the most summary way, any obstruction to its proceedings. Its power of committing witnesses for contumacy never has been denied, nor its right of removing summarily, assemblages of troublesome persons in the vicinity of its sittings, nor of punishing, in the same way, libels or language exciting such assemblages. But if constructive excitement be admitted to justify arbitrary imprisonment, than a paragraph in *The Cornwall Gazette* or *The New-castle Chronicle* against an obnoxious tax, may be deemed an obstruction, the Printer's dragged to the Bar of the House, and sent to Goal—without trial !

Let us consider a little further to what lengths this doctrine would lead—An obstruction, or attempt at obstruction, must of course, precede the act that is endeavouaed to be obstructed—But here a paragraph or a comment upon what has been done, may be classed under the sweeping head of a "constructive obstruction," though it could in no possible way have operated upon the judgment or decision of the House. Gale Jone's offence was committed after the act had been done which he censured. Sir Francis's Letter and Argument upon the case of Jones, were also, of course, subsequent to the act censured by Jones. Now, would it not strike every thing as strange to complain that that act had been obstructed, or endeavoured to be obstructed, by the subsequent comments upon it ? Constructive obstructions ! we dread this doctrine almost as much as the doctrine of constructive treasons. Sure we are, that if it be carried to the length which it is susceptible of, and which seems to be contended for, all freedom of commenting upon the proceedings of our Representatives, must either be abandoned altogether, or exercised under the greatest peril. We can even imagine the case of a petition to the House, which, coming under this sweeping tremendous principle of "constructive obstructions," may expose the petitioners to immediate imprisonment. We should be glad to know how a Petition for a Reform in Parliament could now be worded, so as not to be deemed a "constructive obstruction"? Suppose it stated that the people were inadequately represented in Parliament ?—That would be called a Petition tending to lessen the reputation of the House, a calumny "the most dangerous assailant their privileges can have," and would therefore come immediately within the doctrine and definition of "constructive obstructions," to be punished by imprisonment.

To this doctrine Sir S. Romilly's answer is, in our minds, complete.—"Whilst he fully admits that the right of committal is possessed by the House, to punish all breach of privileges which goes to obstruct the performance of their duties, he contends that such obstacles must not operate in an *indirect* way ; that they must *at once tend to produce* that with which they were charged—that the impediments must be shewn to be direct, such as the result of witnesses to attend or answer interrogations put to them—attempts to intimidate Members in the votes they shall give."

Constructive obstructions ! Undefined Privileges ! Imprisonment without Trial ! What more could the friends of freedom dread ? What more could the foes of freedom desire ?

The Privilege of the House on this great question, while we hope be speedily defined and settled. Such an adjustment will give great satisfaction and ease of mind to the country. But disgraceful outrages, like those of the mob last night, will, we fear, put an end to all hope of any reasonable arrangement at present. From Sir F. Burdett and his Partisans we never have expected rational regulations of the happy system of Law and Constitution at present existing. That this question should have fallen into his hands, is a subject of deep regret, his object appearing to be, not to refugate, but to break up the House of Commons, which, with all its faults, is as virtuous, if not more virtuous, than any of those that have gone before it, and is the great bulwark of the liberties of the People, of the power, wealth, and happiness of the Empire.

FORT ST. GEORGE :

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